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WARSAW PACT FOREIGN MINISTERS MEET IN BUCHAREST

Gromyko, Fischer Arrive 1 Dec

AU012105 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1940 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec (AGERPRES) -- A.A. Gromyko, minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, and Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs of the German Democratic Republic, arrived in Bucharest on December 1 to attend the meeting of the Committee of Foreign Ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states.

The guests were welcomed by Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania, Maria Groza and Constantin Oancea, deputy ministers of foreign affairs, by other officials.

Meeting Opens

AU011717 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1700 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The meeting of the Committee of Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers opened today in Bucharest. The following ministers of foreign affairs are taking part in the meeting: Petur Mladenov, for Bulgaria; Bohuslav Chnoupek, for the CSSR; Oskar Fischer, for the GDR; Jozef Czyrek, for Poland; Stefan Andrei, for Romania; Frigyes Puja, for Hungary; and Andrey Gromyko, for the USSR. The meeting agenda includes issues concerning the stage of negotiations on arms limitations, disarmament and the Madrid meeting.

Mladenov Speaks 2 Dec

AU020835 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0430 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] As you already know, a session of the Warsaw Pact member countries Foreign Ministers Committee is being held in Bucharest. Prime Minister Ilie Verdet welcomed the participants in this conference on behalf of Nicolae Ceausescu, the RCP Central Committee and the Romanian Government. He expressed a firm belief that this session will reaffirm the determination of our peoples to strengthen their cooperation and act, in conformity with the interests of all peoples in the world, to secure lasting peace.

On behalf of those attending the session, Petur Mladenov, Bulgarian foreign minister, expressed gratitude to the hosts for the hospitality and excellent working conditions. Petur Mladenov emphasized that the primary and most important task in the foreign political activity of the socialist countries now is to strengthen peace. We know, he said, but our enemies also know well that the strongest mainstay of total peace is the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community. That is why it is absolutely necessary to strengthen the cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member countries and consolidate our determination to continue consistently achieving a coordinated foreign policy in order to continue the process which began in Helsinki, Petur Mladenov said.

Romania's Verdet Hosts Dinner

AU012057 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1955 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Ilie Verdet, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, gave on December 1 a dinner in honour of the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty participating states that attend the proceedings of the Bucharest meeting on questions related to the stage of the negotiations on the limitation of armaments and on disarmament, as well as to the course of the Madrid meeting.

On behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Romanian Government, Ilie Verdet conveyed the ministers of foreign affairs of the Warsaw Treaty participating states warmest greetings and proposed a toast to the steady development of the fraternal friendship and manysided collaboration between the respective parties, countries and peoples.

Answering on behalf of the participants in meeting of the committee of foreign ministers of the Warsaw Treaty participating states, Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, warmly thanked for the hospitality extended to them and toasted to the cause of peace, friendship, mutual cooperation and collaboration between the respective parties, countries and peoples.

The dinner passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship.

Session Concludes 2 Dec

LD021126 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] The 2-day session of the Warsaw Pact Committee of Foreign Ministers has come to an end in Bucharest. The state of arms limitation and disarmament talks and proceedings at the Madrid CSCE meeting were reviewed at the conference. A communique, which was unanimously approved by the foreign ministers, is to be issued soon.

After the conference Ceausescu, Romanian head of state and secretary general of the Romanian Communist Party, received the foreign ministers.

HAXHI LLESHI SENDS GREETINGS TO SFRY COUNTERPART

AU271941 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, has sent the following telegram to Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY, in the name of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we send our best wishes to the peoples of Yugoslavia for their well-being and progress.

REAGAN'S 18 NOV ARMS SPEECH REPORTED, CRITICIZED

AU201730 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 20 Nov 81

[Text] In a speech delivered to journalists, U.S. President Reagan disclosed the content of a letter he recently sent to Brezhnev. The letter contains a 4-point proposal which, according to Reagan, is aimed at supposedly U.S. and Soviet strategic forces conventional arms and nuclear missiles in Europe. This proposal also includes the establishment of a balance in nuclear weapons between the two superpowers and the convening of a new conference on the so-called limitation of strategic weapons.

The endless proposals by Washington and the Kremlin on this problem, as well as the numerous conferences held and everything else that has to do with them, have long since proved they are destined to fail.

UN DELEGATE ATTACKS SOVIETS ON AFGHANISTAN

AU201422 Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 20 Nov 81

["Occupation of Afghanistan Has Exposed Still More the Soviet Union as a Savage Imperialist Power - From the Speech of the Representative of the PSR of Albania to the UN General Assembly" -- ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 20 November (ATA) -- At the debate held to the UN General Assembly on the situation in Afghanistan, the representative of the PSR of Albania Abdi Baleta took the floor on 17 November. He said among the other things:

Soon, two years will be completed since the time when the Soviet social imperialists dispatched their divisions armed to the teeth with all the modern weapons to attack Afghanistan from land and air, to occupy militarily that country.

Despite the uninterrupted attempts and the constant propaganda of the Soviet Union to justify the aggression against Afghanistan, the peoples of the world are realizing ever better that the Soviet military interference in Afghanistan has been repared long since, that it had imperialist, objective, expansionist aims.

The leader of the Albanian people Comrade Enver Hoxha said at the report submitted to the 8th Congress of the PLA:

"Afghanistan marked the commencement of the great march of Soviet social imperialism towards the south, where the world's greatest resources of energy are found, together with the most important strategic junction and the fields where the most acute imperialist rivalries collide with one another."

Launching their fascist type aggression against Afghanistan, the Albanian representative continued, the Soviet social imperialists acted in the same way as the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam and other parts of the world.

But the Afghan people who have suffered too much during these two years under the foreign military occupation, have not yielded. They have known how to resist.

The tragedy the Afghan people are undergoing is also linked with the rivalry of the imperialist superpowers, especially with their plots and intrigues in the regions of the Middle East and South Western Asia. The Soviet occupation of Afghanistan was preceded and followed by an intensive hostile activity, aggressive acts and plots by U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution. More than one year has gone by since the imperialist superpowers provoked the armed conflict in the Persian Gulf area to further destablize the situation in this region and to draw advantages each for itself.

On their part the U.S. imperialists and the Chinese social-imperialists do not hide the satisfaction that the Soviet Union has met with difficulties and is being condemned by the entire world. When they pretend to have sympathy for the rights of the Afghan people, their freedom and independence, they do it only to play better the game of the imperialist superpowers in that region.

The Albanian representative said further on:

We are fully aware that the decisive factor for the genuine solution of the Afghan problem is and will be the struggle of that people for national liberation. This struggle just like the struggle of the Palestinian people, Namibian people, the people of the south of Africa and all the peoples who suffer from the foreign domination, from the aggressive policy of imperialism, social-imperialism, racism and Zionism enjoy and should enjoy still more the solidarity and support of the freedom-loving peoples and of the progressive people in the world.

The invasion of Afghanistan has further exposed the Soviet Union as a savage imperialist power, that endagers with each passing day the freedom of the sovereign states, that follows a policy with the same aggressive, expansionist and warmongering features just like the policy of the USA. But the Soviet Union continues to speculate with its socialist past and tries to present its policy of rivalry with the USA as an anti-imperialist policy.

The Albanian people and their government, just like in the past, will continue to support the liberation struggle of the Afghan people. We think that indispensable for the solution of the problem of Afghanistan is to put an end to the Soviet interference and invasion, that the occupation troops be completely and immediately withdrawn and halt any attempt of the imperialist powers to interfere in the internal affairs of Afghanistan.

POLISH, SFRY SITUATION COMPARED, CRITICIZED

AU291500 Tirana RRUGA E PARTISE in Albanian issue 10 Oct 81

[Napoleon Roshi article: "A Principled Foreign Policy in Defense of National Interests, Peace and the Revolution"]

[Excerpt] What are our party's opinions and positions on the dangerous current developments in the world?

Let us begin with the positions adopted by our party and people in connection with current events in Europe.

Events in Poland have long since drawn the attention of the party and the people. What they see in these developments is the bitter rivalry of the superpowers and their efforts to gain entry into each other's sheep-pen and to dictate to countries and peoples which, according to their imperialist and social imperialist concepts, belong to this or that community.

Our party views the unprecedented political, economic and social degeneration and chaos in Poland as a result of the treacherous revisionist course pursued in that country since the 20th congress of the Soviet revisionist party. The revisionist leaders of the Polish party and government themselves are now compelled to admit that "the current political, economic and social situation in Poland is extremely complicated and dangerous."

Moscow, too, is seriously concerned about events in Poland. But why? It is not concerned so much about the situation in general as it is mainly and primarily about the pro-Western course that events in Poland have taken which, if it is not checked, could encourage other members of the revisionist sheep-pen to embark on this course. Hence Moscow's pressure and ultimatums. The United States, the Vatican and the Western bourgeoisie are also thinking and acting to protect their interests and to strengthen their positions in Poland. The $26 billion that Poland owes to the West has created a rope of steel around its neck, from which even the Soviet Union, itself sinking into debt, cannot save it. Since it is unable to detach Poland economically away from the West, the Soviet Union is threatening Poland with military occupation, organizing one military maneuver after another and flashing its teeth at the Polish Government and party.

Our party has always viewed the situation in Poland clearly and drawn correct conclusions. Ten years ago, when strikes, demonstrations and clashes in Polish streets led to Gomulka's overthrow, our party made it very clear that no aid from the East or West could extricate Poland from the morass in which it was sinking. The AWP declared even at that time that Poland could be saved only by its working class, but not along the tortuous road on which it has been led by the representatives of reaction and agents of the Western monopoly bourgeoisie and the Vatican. Judging every movement from a Marxist-Leninist viewpoint, the AWP has clearly expressed its own revolutionary position on the recent disturbances in Poland. "The strikes and economic claims of the workers, which constitute the essence of these disturbances, do not serve the revolution. They are being exploited by the pro-Western Polish reaction to carry out a counterrevolution with the counterrevolution. Their organizers and leaders are trying to replace the oppressive and exploitative pro-Soviet regime with a pro-Western one, just as savage an enemy of the Polish working class and people." (The History of the AWP, second edition, pp 578-9).

The development of events in Poland proves the correctness and farsightedness of the conclusions drawn by the AWP. The reactionary leaders of the so-called Solidarity trade union, as they themselves have admitted, are inspired and regularly financed by U.S. imperialism, the Vatican and the Catholic clergy in Poland. It is not fortuitous that the most reactionary trade union organization in the United States, the AFL/CIO, has regularly sent funds to Poland and is helping to set up Solidarity information centers in New York. Nor is it fortuitous that at the recent Solidarity congress, representatives of the reformist, revisionist and even openly reactionary trade unions of the West were guests of honor. The reactionary Solidarity trade union now has its own representatives in the Central Committee and even in the Politburo of the Polish revisionist party and does not conceal its aspiration "to keep power under control," as Lech Walesa himself has declared, not to say openly that it is aspiring to take power de jure. In these conditions, the AWP believes that the only way out of the severe crisis that has engulfed Poland is "the road of the proletarian led by a genuine Marxist-Leninist communist party leading to the liquidation of the domination of the capitalist-revisionist ruling class and to the country's liberation from all foreign imperialist domination, whether Western or Eastern." (The History of the AWP, second edition, p 579).

Our party has always followed and continues to follow events in the Balkan Peninsula, of which our country is also a part, with particular interest. The party is aware of the fact that the Balkans constitute an area in which imperialist contradictions, rivalries and interests are interwoven. Its position at the crossroads of Europe, Asia and Africa and near the oil routes leading to northern Europe long since aroused the interest of various empires in the Balkans. The Balkans have frequently been called a powderkeg, but it is always the big powers that have ignited the fuse. This is what the imperialist powers are aiming to do now.

The rivalry, pressure and imperialist efforts to interfere in the Balkans have become more obvious than ever before. Speculating with the difficult situation in the Middle East and with the Greek-Turkish quarrel, U.S. imperialism adopted a number of measures to strengthen NATO's southeastern flank and increase its presence in this area. On their side, the Soviet social imperialists have increased their presence in Bulgaria, which has become a springboard and a large military base of the Soviet social imperialists.

At the same time the warships of the Soviet social imperialists are also making frequent visits to Yugoslav ports.

The entire supposedly "nonaligned" policy of Yugoslavia is a great encouragement to the interference of the superpowers in the Balkans. The capitalist "self-management" course has engulfed Yugoslavia deep into the morass of crisis and chaos and has made it prey to intra-imperialist rivalries. The Yugoslav economy has reached the highest peaks of crisis in Europe. Inflation, running at an annual rate of 50 percent, and debts of nearly $20 billion, which in proportion to the population are almost higher than Poland's, are two significant indicators of the severe situation in Yugoslavia. Under these severe crisis conditions, Belgrade is increasingly compelled to drop the pretense of nonalignment. The ports of Dubrovnik and Split are continuously open to American and Soviet warships, which are dropping anchor in these ports not only for supplies, but also to inspect Yugoslav territories under the pretext of "friendly" or "tourist visits." According to bilateral agreements, the Yugoslavs have allowed American and Soviet warships to remain up to 6 months in these ports. The Yugoslav coast has practically become a base for the aggressive fleets of the two superpowers. And together with the fleets, the visits made by Admiral Gorshkov or by that general-diplomat, U.S. Secretary of State Haig, are also becoming increasingly more frequent.

The imperialist superpowers are exploiting the political instability of the Yugoslav federation and the rivalry between the Slovene and Serbian clans to further their own interests by tightening contacts with whichever of the clans is closer to each one of them. A serious situation is thus created not only for the federation itself, but also for the other countries in the area. The Serbian clan, which has traditionally had closer links with Russia, setting the tone, has also ensured that Yugoslavia's trade links with the East, particularly the Soviet Union, are stronger, partly also owing to the fact that Yugoslav goods are unable to penetrate the Western market. However, capitalist and "self-managing" Yugoslavia needs aid and credits more than anything else. Its very existence rests on such aid and credits, and the Soviet Union has limited possibilities to grant it such aid and credits. This induces the Yugoslav revisionist leaders to cast their eyes more in the direction of the United States and other Western countries. However, together with the dollars received from the United States, Yugoslavia has to increase its praise of the special role played by the United States in the world and the supposedly great benefits of talks between the superpowers on disarmament and peace. In other words, the role of the two superpowers as arbiters of world problems is being publicized by Yugoslavia, which is thus rendering a great service to their policy of intervention and blackmail.

The AWP has made it clear that Yugoslavia's growing ties with the policy of the two superpowers, the dangerous coordination of the Serbian clan with Russian imperialism in the economic, military and political fields, Yugoslavia's growing indebtedness to the United States and other Western capital, the ever increasing presence of imperialist warships in Yugoslav ports and the growing presence of NATO and of the Warsaw pact in the Balkans and, more generally, in the Mediterranean basin -- all this does no good to the Balkan peoples, who want stability, peace and security in their countries, but whose aspirations cannot be guaranteed by the superpowers or by the policy of the politicians in some of these countries.

Our party stressed a long time ago and its constitution sanctions the fact that no bases for foreign troops will ever be established on the territory of Albania. But it wants the neighboring countries to act in the same way: "No pretext is valid," Comrade Enver teaches us, "when the fleets of the superpowers are not only allowed permanent bases, but even the right to drop anchor, to effect repairs or to be supplied. This is very dangerous not only for the country granting these facilities, but also for neighboring countries. We can agree with no one on such actions." (Enver Hoxha, "Our Policy Is an Open Policy, a Policy of Proletarian Principles." pamphlet 1974, p 45)

Socialist Albania has struggled and is struggling for stability and peace in the Balkans. No evil has ever come or will ever come to the neighboring countries from Albania. Albania has always followed a policy of good-neighborliness based on principles of mutual respect and noninterference in internal affairs. Meanwhile, Albania believes that peace and security in the Balkans, and not only in the Balkans, can only be guaranteed by getting rid of the interference and diktat of U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism in the Balkan countries, the Mediterranean basin and all Europe.

HONECKER DEPARTS FOLLOWING HUSAK TALKS 1 DEC

'Full Identity of Views'

LD011338 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Today in Lany Castle the talks between Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, ended, and a joint communique was adopted.

Also present at the deliberations on the Czechoslovak side were members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Lubomir Strougal, federal premier; Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee; Vaclav Hula, federal deputy premier; and other representatives; on the GDR side members of the SED Central Committee Politburo Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Guenter Mittag, secretary of the SED Central Committee; Gerhard Weiss, member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and other representatives.

The meeting was marked by a full identity of views, and it took place in the traditional atmosphere of fraternal friendship and cordiality. It took place in the spirit of close cooperation between the CPCZ and the SED, and firm alliance between the CSSR and the GDR.

Husak Sees Honecker Off

LD011524 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1500 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, ended today his friendly working visit to Czechoslovakia and, together with his entourage, left Prague for home.

At Ruzyne Airport decorated with the state flags of the two countries the highest representatives of the fraternal GDR were seen off by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, and by other Czechoslovak party and state representatives who attended the deliberations. Also present was Helmut Ziebart, GDR ambassador to Czechoslovakia.

Shortly after 1500 the special aircraft left Prague for Berlin.

CPSU'S ZAMYATIN ADDRESSES NEWS AGENCIES MEETING

LD012044 Prague CTK in English 1939 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 1 Nov (CTK) -- Otakar Svercina, general director of the CZECHOSLOVAK NEWS AGENCY, opened here Tuesday a conference of the general directors of news agencies of the socialist countries of Europe, Asia and Latin America.

Participants in this international meeting are discussing the topical tasks of news agencies in the propaganda of the successes of real socialism and the peace policy of the socialist countries. The conference is discussing how to deepen the cooperation of agencies to support the struggle for peace and disarmament, and [word indistinct] (?to) intensify the information and propaganda of the fraternal agencies in support of revolutionary Afghanistan.

Later, the conference was addressed by Leonid Zamyatin, member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee and head of a department of the party Central Committee, who spoke about the coordination of the information activity of news agencies.

RUDE PRAVO PREVIEWS U.S.-USSR NUCLEAR TALKS

LD300904 Prague CTK in English 0856 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 30 Nov (CTK) -- The fact alone is positive that the United States comes to the round table after a long period of refusal and constant statements that talks would be possible after a change in the balance of forces to the benefit of its military superiority, RUDE PRAVO wrote today on the opening of Soviet-American talks in Geneva.

"Two questions present themselves. First -- why has the White House agreed to negotiate, and second -- what are its aims?" The paper said and added: "The White House, the Pentagon and the State Department could not but take into account the growing protests against nuclear weapons, the neutron warhead and the Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in Western Europe and the whole world. In addition, there were mounting protests against the Reagan policy in the United States itself."

These facts "force the Reagan administration to manoeuvre and make statements better concealing the fact that everything remains unchanged. The U.S. will arm at an unprecedented rate, especially in the sphere of the most dangerous weapons," RUDE PRAVO said.

"The American delegation comes to Geneva with proposals calculated to win unilateral advantages, to upset the present balance of forces, to gain superiority. This is the only possible characterization of the contents of Reagan's speech at the recent press conference. However, such negotiating position cannot lead to agreement and if the U.S. insists on it the Geneva talks will turn out to be similar to those which have been taking place in Vienna already eight years," RUDE PRAVO stressed.

WORLD MARXIST REVIEW CONFERENCE HELD 24-26 NOV

MSZMP's Gyenes Speech 24 Nov

LD251220 Budapest MTI in English 1036 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 24 Nov (MTI) -- Andras Gyenes, secretary of the Hungarian Socialist Worker's Party Central Committee, made a contribution in Prague on Tuesday at the conference of the representatives of communist and worker's parties on the activity of WORLD MARXIST REVIEW, an international theoretical periodical.

Andras Gyenes considered the conference timely because since the last similar meeting in 1977 considerable changes have taken place in international political relations. They are characterized -- in the HSWP's opinion -- by the simultaneous existence of tension and detente.

The tense international situation is due first of all to the attempts of U.S. leading circles aimed at unsetting historically developed balance, gaining military supremacy and undermining the process of detente. A conception, saying that the interests of the capitalist world can be assured by military means first of all, has gained ground in U.S. foreign policies. Accordingly they have launched a large-scale armament programme and increased military presence everywhere in the world.

The HSWP thinks that the danger of war can be averted by the united steps of all forces interested in, and responsible for, the survival of mankind, stressed Andras Gyenes.

Hungary, in line with the other countries of the socialist community, is interested in easing international tension in order to be able to continue the building of a new society. The proposals tabled by the Warsaw Treaty member countries indicate that they do not endeavour to gain superiority, and they do not threaten anybody. They make efforts to arrange military balance at the possible lowest level, which constitutes the basis of mutual confidence.

However, mere military factors do not guarantee international security, emphasized Andras Gyenes. It is necessary to establish mutual confidence, to strengthen it, as well as to safeguard and improve political, economic, cultural and other relations between countries of diverging social systems.

Security, political and economic interests in maintaining detente are effective in the capitalist world too, especially in Western Europe. Socialist foreign policy will extensively rely upon these coincident interests.

The progressive forces play more and more important role in pushing back dangerous imperialist attempts. Hungary, together with the whole socialist community -- expresses active solidarity with the fight for national and social development and anti-imperialist struggle.

Then Andras Gyenes mentioned that more difficult requirements are to be met in building socialism, too, under the present unfavourable international political and economic circumstances.

In the past decade the HSWP had to solve several new problems concerning the intensive development of economy, social evolution and the political relations of socialism. "We consider that it will serve simultaneously our national interest and the cause of peace, social development and socialism if we attach greater attention to study, analyze and utilize each other's experience gained through practice," said Andras Gyenes.

"On the basis of our experience, we can state that socialism is not a static and stereotyped, but a dynamically developed society. Differences emerging for various reasons in the course of development should be recognized and bridged over in time and continuously. Our stability is based first of all that, while preserving our achievements, we always seek new solutions and carry out necessary changes in time," said, among other things, Andras Gyenes.

Then he mentioned that debates could develop within the communist movement as a result of the various situations of the parties and diverging responses to new problems. "The HSWP considers it natural, but thinks it is fundamental that the debates have to go on in a comradely manner, with responsibility for unity and efforts for understanding as well as by adducing arguments within the norms of party relations.

"Under the difficult present circumstances none of the parties can neglect the common experience of the communist movement and by studying and utilizing them as thoroughly as possible, they can solve new problems easier," stated Andras Gyenes, and on behalf of the HSWP Central Committee, he adopted the report of the editorial committee and the proposals concerning the activity of the periodical.

Gyenes on 'Disputes'

AU271505 [Editorial Report] Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian on 25 November on page 5 carries a 1,500-word unattributed report, entitled "Warlike Dangers Can Be Averted Through Collaboration of the Forces That Want Peace," on the speech by Andras Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, "in the debate" at the 24 November opening session of a "consultative meeting" of representatives of the communist and workers parties participating in the activity of the international theoretical periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, [published in English as WORLD MARXIST REVIEW]. Gyenes presents the MSZMP's appraisal of the international situation, socialist construction in Hungary and the position of the communist parties of the advanced capitalist countries and the developing world and approves the report submitted to the Prague conference on the periodical's activity in the last 4 years.

He says the following on disputes in the communist movement: "As a result of the different nature of the position of individual parties and, related to it, different answers to the new questions arising -- disputes, too, have arisen in the communist movement.

"Our party regards this phenomenon as natural, but considers it as fundamental that disputes should be conducted in a comradely manner, with a sense of responsibility for unity, while striving for understanding, in a reasoning manner and within the frameworks of interparty relations. By no means should differences give cause for keeping aloof or underestimation of other paries' experiences and results. In the present complex situation, not a single party can dispense with the communist movement's joint experiences; providing the answers to new questions becomes easier through studying them and taking advantage of them, according to one's means."

Husak Speech 25 Nov

AU301100 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

["Speech by Comrade Gustav Husak," general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, at the 25 November Prague Castle reception for the heads of delegations participating in the international conference of communist and workers parties on the work of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM]

[Text] Esteemed comrades,

Allow me to greet you, participants in the consultation of representatives of almost 90 communist and workers parties on the activity of the periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], most cordially on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee, all Czechoslovak people and in my own name. We are happy that prominent representatives of the international communist and revolutionary-democratic movement from all parts of the world have met precisely here in Prague, in the capital of our homeland.

I am convinced that you will take home positive impressions and knowledge from your short and very work-intensive stay in Socialist Czechoslovakia about the life of the working people of our country, about their efforts to implement the program of further social and economic development drawn up by the 16th CPCZ Congress. I am asking you on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee to convey to the fraternal parties you represent here our comradely greetings and wishes for new successes in their activity.

Comrades, the international editorial collective of our joint theoretical and information periodical has been working in Prague for more than 20 years. It is no exaggeration when we say that in the course of this period, the periodical has become a useful and important tool in the development of contacts and cooperation among our fraternal parties. Through its mediation, the victorious ideas of Marxism-Leninism are reaching many countries of the world, and the progressive goals of the communist and workers parties' policy in the struggle for socialism, social justice, national freedom and independence, peace and democracy are being popularized. The dialogue taking place on the pages of the periodical makes it possible to uphold and generalize the rich experience acquired by the fraternal parties in their everyday struggle for the ideals of the workers class and all working people under the concrete, specific conditions of their countries. This creates good prerequisites for this experience -- for which, more than once, a dear price had to be paid -- to become a property of all communists and progressive people. The internationalist approach, which was the guiding idea in setting up our periodical, is thereby being applied in practice.

Allow me to express the conviction that in the future, the periodical will serve even better the needs of each party and our common cause, and that also this conference will become a significant contribution to this. At present, when the struggle in the world between the forces of socialism and the forces of imperialism, between the forces of peace and war, between progress and reaction, between nations fighting for freedom and strengthening political and economic independence and forces seeking a preservation or restoration of neocolonial and racist supremacy has generally sharpened, this is even more important than ever before.

The international situation has been seriously worsened in the last few years due to the sharpened aggressive course of imperialist circles in the United States and its allies. The process of detente which brought a number of concrete and positive results, received by the nations of the whole world with satisfaction during the seventies, has been disrupted and the danger of war has increased. The intensity of the class struggle in capitalist countries is increasing under the influence of a deepening general crisis. U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces have launched a campaign against the national liberation movements, against the progressive states in Africa, Asia and Latin America. All this confirms the necessity of joint actions of the broadest progressive, national liberation, democratic and peace forces in a joint anti-imperialist struggle.

Communists justly say that they are always in the vanguard of the struggle for peace and disarmament. This is also confirmed in the present: The chief content of this struggle is the consistent peace policy of the USSR which is also shared by the other states of the socialist community. These days, during the visit of Leonid Brezhnev, CPSU Central Committee general secretary, chairman of the Supreme Soviet Presidium, in the FRG, the Soviet Union is proving yet again its willingness and good will to search for and find a mutually acceptable and realistic solution of open international problems, a solution based on ensuring equal security and respecting the justified interests of the involved states. Objectively thinking people throughout the world see again that the USSR and other states of the socialist community are declaring their wishes to strengthen peace and implement effective measures for military detente, disarmament and the development of mutually advantageous international cooperation not only by words but they are also showing a realistic way of achieving it.

Also in the nonsocialist world, in Western Europe and also in the other continents, the general public is becoming increasingly active in order to protect peace against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, against a further escalation of armament. Therefore, the peace offensive of the socialist community is met there with an increasingly positive reaction and support. The most diverse social strata, political and ideological forces get together in the mass movement to avert a war catastrophe, to defend and strengthen peace. In this way, the idea expressed at a number of meetings of the international and communist movement about joint actions by all progressive, national liberation and peace forces is being gradually fulfilled.

The intentions of imperialism represent today a real danger for world peace. Each day confirms that there are forces in the world able to prevent these imperialist intentions and that they are continually growing. War is not inevitable. There are realistic possibilities to defend and ensure the prospects of permanent peace. We know that this will not be easy and this will not happen without a struggle. Communists bear the greatest responsibility. They are not and cannot be uninvolved observers in this struggle. They ought to be in the center of the struggle and fight to reveal the intentions of the imperialists, their lies, propaganda, and to show people the truth and mobilize them to further struggle.

In conclusion, I would like to express the firm conviction that your conference will become another important impulse for strengthening the activity in and influence of fraternal parties all over the world on this great and noble struggle for peace and social progress. I wish your talks full success.

Bilak Address 25 Nov

AU272140 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Vasil Bilak, member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, at the 25 November session of the Prague "International Consultation of Fraternal Communist and Workers Parties on the Work of the Periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM"]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, allow me to welcome you most cordially to the CSSR capital and to convey to you comradely greetings from the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Comrade Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, personally.

The meeting of representatives of almost 90 communist and workers parties is in itself a significant event in the life of the world communist and revolutionary movement. This present consultation is all the more important as it is taking place at a time of a serious sharpening of the international situation and when a powerful antiwar movement of popular masses in Europe and other continents is emerging and coming to the defense of peace, which is endangered, above all, by the aggressive policy of the United States. In this situation, the communist and workers parties and the entire revolutionary movement are facing new, responsible tasks in the struggle for preserving peace and for further developing social progress.

Under these conditions, the responsibility and mission of our international theoretical periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], is also increasing. The periodical must aid a creative development of Marxist-Leninist thinking and the application of clear, class stands on the complex problems and processes taking place in the current world.

We all will surely agree that the most fundamental issues worrying mankind are the problem of war and peace, and the direction and speed of further social development.

Our periodical must grant assistance to fraternal communist and workers parties so that they can more effectively mobilize the masses for active antiwar demonstrations. Particular attention must be paid to the fact that the extent of the antiwar movement in the West European countries and in the United States itself is now the most powerful since World War II and has a very broad basis. Of particular importance is that this movement has a clearly anti-American orientation. We should support this by utilizing existing contacts and expanding cooperation with all forces, parties and movements willing to join the struggle for averting the threat of war.

We realize that all kinds of social groups and currents are represented in such a broadly based antiwar front -- communists, socialists and social democrats, religious, pacifist and other organizations. This heterogeneous nature of the movement of peace forces will make it sometimes necessary to seek various compromises, which cannot be avoided in a political field concerning matters of such importance as the issue of war and peace.

The United States will naturally also try to take advantage of this ideological heterogeneousness to disorient and weaken the peace movement and to change its anti-imperialist orientation. It is all the more important that we, communists, are ideologically clear about these issues and that we always take concerted action.

At the same time, it is necessary that the periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, speak out more effectively against distorted and one-dimensional [splosteny] views and concepts cropping up, deplorably, even within the ranks of progressive forces.

What I have in mind, for example, are questions as important as the causes of the present aggravation of the international situation. There are people who, in the interest of "objectivity," seem to be looking for guilt on both sides. Succumbing to such views is tantamount to losing judgement and a class-based attitude toward the assessment of developments, and to closing one's eyes to historical facts.

Was it the Soviet Union, perhaps, that employed atomic bomb blackmail? No, it was the United States, and the Soviet Union was forced to sacrifice a great deal to eliminate this blackmail.

Or was the founding of the NATO pact, perhaps, a response to the founding of the Warsaw Pact? Quite the contrary. The socialist countries established their organization to preserve peace in Europe after the militarization of NATO and other imperialist pacts became an acute threat.

And the war-oriented course of the present American administration is perhaps something new? After all, the militaristic and aggressive course represents a coherent line in the United States' entire postwar history. This has, by the way, been noted by all international consultations of representatives of communist and workers parties.

The present exacerbation of American policy under Reagan is a reflection of the fact that the most reactionary forces of the military-industrial complex have come to power. Their policy is directed not only against socialist countries but against all progressive, democratic and national liberation forces and against the vital interests of nations all over the world. They are ganging up with the darkest forces of world reaction -- Pinochet's fascists, South African racists, Israeli aggressors and dictatorial regimes in El Salvador and South Korea. Long ago the United States put terrorism in its service, yet it does not stop hypocritically brandishing human rights.

How is it possible to put this policy of the United States on a level with the policy of the Soviet Union, which has been, throughout its existence, consistently asserting the Leninist peace policy, coming up with one peace initiative after another and displaying its readiness to negotiate on any constructive proposal, no matter where it comes from?

Czechoslovak communists hold the view that the responsibility of our parties for actively supporting the consistent peace foreign policy of the Soviet Union, for truthfully showing its position and role in the world and for uncovering the false nature of the campaigns about the so-called Soviet military threat, is increasing at present. Underestimating this fact or even assuming a neutral position opens, in fact, the scope for bourgeois propaganda's influence and enables imperialist interference and frequently direct pressure and blackmail.

Imperialists know no limits in their relentless psychological warfare. Every lie suits them. When we express our solidarity with Polish communists and patriots in defending socialism against counterrevolution, the West presents this as interference and some sort of a threat to Poland. Even the constitutional Polish leadership is not, in their view, entitled to decide how to lead Poland out of its crisis.

When, on the other hand, A. Haig officially announces in the U.S. Congress the decision of the American administration to fight against any propagation of Marxism-Leninism in Latin America, and refuses to commit himself to the United States refraining from a blockade or armed intervention in Nicaragua, it is in their view only an expression of the right to free decisionmaking.

We in Czechoslovakia profoundly share the grave concern and justified anxiety of the nations of Europe called forth by the adventurous designs to turn this continent into the scene of a so-called limited nuclear war.

The policy of detente has brought all European countries a lot of good and has also had a favorable influence on developments in other parts of the world. We welcome the initiative-filled proposals for saving this policy, improving the international atmosphere and ensuring peace submitted by Leonid Brezhnev during his visit to the FRG.

Of decisive significance for the further path of social progress in the world is the strength and cohesion of the countries of the socialist community and the attractiveness of the ideas of socialism. The congresses held by the fraternal parties of the socialist countries have again convincingly demonstrated the significant successes achieved by them in building a new society.

Our party's 16th congress, using as a point of departure the results achieved in the preceding period, further elaborated the long-term line of building an advanced socialist society. The most important thing is to deepen and strengthen the basic values of socialism, to strengthen socialist relations, to shape a new socialist man and to ensure his all-round development. The congress paid particular attention to socioeconomic issues, to maintaining and improving the population's living standards and to deepening and expanding socialist democracy.

The building of socialism is an unusually complex and challenging task. It is no festive march. It requires selfless work and places high demands on the standard of managerial, organizational political-educational work. We do not conceal that we have to overcome considerable obstacles and solve serious problems. Our party deals with them systematically and with candor.

Not a few problems are a result of the fact that we must take into account conditions in the world. We are forced, in the face of imperialism's war threats, to devote attention also to strengthening our country's defense capability. We would much rather spend these resources on building houses, schools and hospitals, on improving in overall terms our people's lives and, naturally, on increasing our aid to [developing] nations, which they need so much.

From time to time we come across the view -- and not only among our class adversaries -- that we have not succeeded in pursuing all tasks to the end. Yes, this is true. We know about them and are tackling them, within the framework of our forces and potentials. However, we do not expect praise from bourgeois propaganda, which strives to distort everything and to portray us in the darkest colors only to cause damage to the prestige of socialism.

When the market is well-stocked, they scream that we are introducing goulash communism. When some breakdowns occur, for example in supplies, they say that socialism has failed. At the same time they boast about the full shop windows in the West while trying to conceal mass unemployment, massive inflation and lack of a secure life.

The West accuses us of not having, allegedly, enough democracy. However, we, as communists who proceed from Lenin's legacy ask: What kind of democracy and democracy for whom? We have never maintained that we have already reached the pinnacle in developing socialist democracy. We perceive it as a continuous process. The 16th CPCZ Congress showed that "we see the sense and content of democracy in an ever broader participation of our people in the management of the country, in solving state and social affairs and in everyday decisions about the affairs of enterprises, villages and towns. We shall deepen and defend this true democracy, the democracy of the working masses."

We are being accused of having, allegedly, no freedom in our country since we do not allow the subversion of socialism, since we insist on respect for our laws and render accountable those who, in foreign services and for foreign money, are damaging the work of the people. Millions of our people, through honest work and participation in public life, demonstrate their support for the policy of the CPCZ.

However, bourgeois propaganda does not wish to see this. It is often enough for one demoralized individual or little group to come out with slanders of our system and bourgeois propaganda presents this immediately as a manifestation of mass opposition.

In the development of this or that socialist country, serious problems sometimes occur. The experience of our party justifies our conclusion that every crisis, no matter in which socialist country it originates, deeply affects the whole socialist community and, on a still broader scale, the entire communist and workers movement. It is therefore natural that the developments in the Polish People's Republic do not concern only us but also progressive forces all over the world, in remote countries like Cuba or Vietnam, just as much as the neighbors of Poland.

Not only is socialism in Poland the target of the counterrevolutionary forces' attacks, but it is socialism as such, our revolutionary movement, the scientific world outlook, and the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

It is not my task to analyze the causes of the Polish crisis and the mistakes of the former PZPR leadership. Above all, the Polish comrades are competent to do this. However, some issues cannot be circumvented. For example, it is being claimed in the West that the events in Poland mean the failure and hopelessness of real socialism. Here, too, the wish is father to the act. Precisely the developments in Poland show that the problem lies not in the failure of socialism but in the collapse of artificially construed models of socialism based on the gross violation of generally valid Marxist-Leninist principles of building a socialist society.

Bourgeois propaganda knows no limits in praising the development of democracy and freedom in Poland. However, it suffices to ask a simple question: What have the last 15 months brought to the Polish people? The disruption of the political structure, economy and supplies to the population, the onset of counterrevolution and the endangering of all socialist achievements.

It is sometimes being said in the West that the CPCZ holds tough positions on the crisis in Poland because it allegedly fears its impact on Czechoslovakia. I would like to tell you frankly that our people are justly concerned about the onslaught of counterrevolutionary forces in Poland. At the same time, however, they test again -- on the basis of the situation in neighboring Poland -- the correctness of our party's line based on strengthening unity between the party and people, and deepening and expanding the alliance and all-round cooperation with the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community. They realize that one must not retreat before the enemy of socialism, but that it is necessary to defeat him.

The periodical, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, is a forum and mediator assisting practical cooperation among fraternal communist and workers parties. It plays an irreplaceable role in the world struggle against imperialism, for the security of nations and for peace and social progress. Both the geographical and thematic scope of materials covered by the periodical have broadened. It carries articles, resumes of discussions on the most important problems of the present, and information on the life of individual parties and the movement as a whole. The materials published by the periodical bear witness to the deepening creative cooperation of Marxist theoreticians, politicians and employees of the editorial staff.

The periodical is gradually succeeding in fulfilling the critical remarks and numerous recommendations addressed to its editorial body in February 1980. It is natural that it is not possible to express satisfaction with everything. The quality and promptness of individual articles and materials does not always meet the desirable standards. The decisive fact is, however, that the periodical's editorial body is aware of these gaps in its work, as is documented by the report that has been prepared for our consultation by the editorial collegium and the editorial council.

It is our view that correct ways for further improving the periodical have been formulated. I consider it essential to stress in this context that the chief role of the periodical is to generalize new experiences of the revolutionary, anti-imperialist and national liberation movement in building a new society, and experiences from the creative revolutionary work of Marxist-Leninist parties and from their struggle against opportunism and revisionism.

In this endeavor, the periodical should continue to place emphasis on strengthening the action unity and cohesion of the communist movement, the international workers class and other democratic and progressive forces.

In the forthcoming period of the periodical's activity, the CPCZ will support everything that serves a rich and fruitful exchange of experiences in the struggle of communists and national liberation forces, everything that contributes to better information for the world public about the life of our parties, socialist countries, their international cooperation and about Marxist-Leninist assessments of the current stage of the world revolutionary process. To speak out against dogmatism, liberalism, against all masked and overt attempts to weaken the movement's unity in its struggle against the imperialism and hegemonism of the United States and its lackeys, this is an unpostponable task of all Marxist-revolutionaries. We all should give effective support to the plans of the periodical's editorial staff to continue the tested and varied forms of collective discussion about all fundamental questions of interest to the communist movement.

From this viewpoint, we also approach some organizational measures discussed in the report that has been submitted by the editorial council. We consider the submitted proposals correct and acceptable. It is our opinion that there is no need to change the composition of the periodical's collegium, which sufficiently guarantees an operative and businesslike management of its work. At the same time, we agree with setting up -- in the interest of increasing the authority of the editorial council, in which all fraternal parties publishing the periodical are represented -- an international secretariat that would take over part of the operative functions performed until now by the editorial collegium.

However, the main thing guaranteeing the good quality of the periodical's work is that all parties represented by us at this meeting assume a constructive position in the periodical.

Tendentious criticism of the periodical is of no help, but only smoothes the way for the adversary. Comradely cooperation in the periodical is the way that will take us to the mapped out goals.

These were a few suggestions with which the CPCZ delegation wanted to contribute to formulating joint conclusions, to drawing up a program of joint struggle for our jointly shared goals.

In conclusion, I would like to make one more remark and express the CPCZ Central Committee's position on one question pertaining to our movement.

The international communist movement does not have a directing center and the CPCZ does not even propose it. Every party formulates its policy independently and autonomously. However, it was stressed at the international consultation of communist and workers parties in Moscow in 1969 that these circumstances "must not prevent the fraternal parties' coordinated actions in the international forum, especially as to fundamental problems of the struggle against imperialism." Also, the struggle for peace is not and cannot be only a matter of individual countries or regions but concerns the world as a whole, and is, therefore, a matter of the entire communist movement's joint concern.

The importance of the fraternal parties' coordinated course of action in those matters, especially in the joint struggle against imperialism, for peace and for social progress, has been stressed in the past period by several regional consultations of fraternal parties. Let us mention the important consulation of communist parties of Latin America, the Berlin conference of communist parties of the European countries, the Par's meeting last year, and consultations of representatives of parties of the Eastern Mediterranean, the Middle East and the Red Sea region. Consultations of the fraternal parties of the socialist community countries are taking place on a regular basis.

In the last few years the question of a worldwide consultation, to be devoted especially to disarmament and peace, has quite logically been increasingly discussed, and that in increasingly concrete terms. As is well known, several regional consultations have expressed themselves in favor of such a meeting, the latest specific initiative being put forward by the Communist Party of Canada.

We realize that in some parties the organization of the consultation encounters certain questions and mixed feelings [rozpaky]. At the same time it is very well known to all of us how systematically and intensively our class adversary coordinates its stands. How often do the organs of NATO, the European Economic Community and other institutions of the capitalist world meet? Extreme rightwing forces as well as miscellaneous Christian and liberal movements coordinate their positions. Socialists and social democrats have their own international center that organizes regular congresses and forms specialized commissions. It is as though only communists had no right and no possibilities to meet, to consult each other and to coordinate their course of action on vitally important questions.

It would be good, in our party's view, if a few fraternal parties from all continents took up the initiative to convene a consultation, devoted especially to questions concerning the struggle against armament and for peace. In questions of such vital importance as the struggle for peace and averting a nuclear war, communists must not trail behind or get lost in the mass, but must be in the front ranks of this great people's struggle.

I want to assure the delegations of the fraternal parties on behalf of the CPCZ Central Committee that our party will not spare efforts to contribute its share to the successful work of our periodical in the interest of peace and socialism.

Orzechowski Speech 25 Nov

LD261802 Warsaw PAP in English 1700 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (PAP) -- PUWP CC Secretary Marian Orzechowski yesterday [25 Nov] delivered a speech at a meeting of representatives of fraternal parties here to discuss the activity of the international monthly WORLD MARXIST REVIEW. He was speaking on behalf of the PUWP delegation.

The speaker presented the PUWP stand on current problems of political and ideological struggle in the international arena, saying that it had clearly sharpened since the previous meeting held in 1977. The policy of stepped up confrontation pursued by imperialist states, especially by the U.S., is manifested first of all by urging the arms race, aggravating conflicts worldwide and intensifying anti-communist ideological subversion.

Analyzing various elements of ideological struggle, Marian Orzechowski pointed to using the slogan of human rights by imperialism. This slogan serves as a pretext for interfering in internal affairs of various countries, first of all, the socialist ones. At the same time, imperialism brutally violates human rights, which is expressed in its attitude to national and liberation movements, to communists and other forces of progress.

As the international communist and working class movement, we firmly oppose actions to defend peace and social progress to the imperialist ideology of force and the policy of confrontation. The defence of peace and the detente process is a difficult but a feasible task.

Fraternal parties of socialist countries play a key part in the efforts to preserve peace, detente and disarmament. They confirm fidelity to the Leninist policy of peaceful coexistence and a great truth of contemporary times that the USSR and the entire socialist community are the main guarantee of defending peace and coexistence. This is also confirmed by Leonid Brezhnev's visit to the FRG and his significant peace and disarmament proposals.

Orzechowski went on to say that the PUWP highly values the activity of communist and workers' parties in capitalist countries, and especially the revival of mass anti-war movements which represent different political and ideological orientations and have an objectively anti-imperialist character due to their striving to avert the threat of a thermonuclear war.

In keeping with the threats of war, it is indispensable to pool the forces of peace and social progress. It is, first of all, unity and cohesion of the communist ranks based on the principles of internationalist solidarity that are necessary to attain this goal. Therefore, the question arises of invigorating consultations and tightening cooperation between fraternal parties chiefly to struggle against imperialism, the threat of the outbreak of war and stepping up the arms race. A number of fraternal parties propose to examine the purposefulness of convening the next world meeting of communist and workers' parties. The PUWP backs this proposal.

Later, the PUWP CC secretary presented key aspects of the development of the situation in Poland and its international reverberations. He voiced understanding for the interest, anxiety and concern of fraternal parties. We firmly confirm, Orzechowski stressed, that the PUWP is and will remain faithful to the principles of Marxism and Leninism and proletarian internationalsim.

The PUWP has been conducting the struggle for the highest stake, socialism, said Orzechowski and presented the concept of the front of national accord for the well-being of the country. This idea is based on the Constitution of People's Poland and on the recognition of her international alliances.

The centenary of the foundation of the working class movement in Poland falls on next year. We would like fraternal parties from all over the world to take part in the celebrations of this anniversary, Marian Orzechowski concluded.

Discussion, Speakers 26 Nov

LD262342 Prague CTK in English 1710 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Prague, 26 Nov (CTK) -- A discussion on topical issues of the present foreign-political situation and on the tasks of the international communist and workers' movement in the future was on the agenda of the 3rd day of the meeting of 90 representatives of communist and workers parties on the work of the WORLD MARXIST REVIEW monthly.

Today's meeting was addressed by Alexander Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party; by Amath Dansoko, first deputy general secretary of the Senegalese Independence and Labour Party; Samuel Walsh, member of the Central Executive Committee of the Canadian Communist Party; Alvaro Mosquera, member of the Executive Committee and secretary of the Colombian Communist Party; Jan Debrouwere, member of the Belgian Communist Party Politburo; and Gelegiy Adyaa, secretary of the Mongolese People's Revolutionary Party.

They discussed the significance of the paper for propagating and generalizing the experience of the fraternal parties, for the development of theory and practice of scientific communism. They appreciated the fact that the paper has become a tribune of progressive ideas and aims of fraternal parties from all parts of the world. The representatives of the communist and workers' parties also appreciated the conditions which were prepared for the work of the paper's international team by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party.

BCP's Lilov Speech 26 Nov

AU271245 Sofia BTA in English 0825 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Report on speech delivered by Aleksandur Lilov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member at conference of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine in Prague on 26 Nov]

[Text] Prague, 27 Nov (BTA) -- "The major attack and the differentiated approach of the enemies of real socialism are aimed at undermining the unity of the socialist countries. Their target is to take the centre of ideological struggle in the midst of the socialist countries", said Mr Aleksandur Lilov, member of the Politburo and secretary of the CC of the BCP, in his speech.

Mr Lilov heads the delegation of the BCP at the international conference of the representatives of the fraternal communist and workers parties held here to discuss the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW] magazine.

He underlined in his speech today that the BCP assesses positively the contribution of the magazine to the propagation of the theory and practice of Marxism-Leninism, to the development of the contemporary problems of the international communist and workers' movement, to the exchange of experience in the construction of real socialism, to the struggle against imperialism, necolonialism and reaction, for peace, disarmament and detente.

Speaking of the magazine's work, Mr Lilov pointed out that a complete unanimity in a theoretical, moreover, in a multiparty theoretical magazine is neither possible, nor necessary. "There could be certain differences, as it is known, both in the movement and in the magazine", said he. "They should be regulated on the basis of the Marxist-Leninist principles on which the relations between our parties are built at the present stage -- proletarian internationalism, equality, independence and respect".

At the same time, he went on, the Bulgarian Communist Party cannot back the pathos of difference as the basic pathos in the contents of the magazine's work. "What unites us is much more significant and much more important than what disunites us", said the leader of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party.

"We must learn to work better together, to cooperate, to talk, to discuss the conditions today, at the end of the twentieth century, when we are aware of the vital necessity of the unity of movement, when we know that as soon as we lose our proletarian, socialist and communist solidarity and unity we shall condemn the international communist and workers' movement to perilous danger and destruction", said Mr Aleksandur Lilov.

He set forth the position maintained by the Bulgarian Communist Party that at present the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM magazine must continue to successfully carry out its task of high responsibility at a time when the "international communist and workers' movement have attained a large scale and successes and has entered the state of its ideological, organizational and theoretical maturity, in spite of the existing peculiarities of this stage and in spite of all our differences and difficulties".

Dwelling on the discussions in the international communist and workers' movement, Mr Aleksandur Lilov pointed out that the unresolved problems should not be avoided, but solved in due time and in a correct Marxist way.

The leader of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party spoke about the future tasks of the magazine. He stressed that in the future, too, special attention should be paid to the generalization of the historical experience already accumulated in the construction of real socialism, and first of all of the experience of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and the USSR.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov said: "The question of solidarity with the countries of victorious socialism and first of all the solidarity with the Soviet Union is by no means an old and outdated question.

The BCP does not understand and turns down the other formulations of this question. It is true that the CPSU and the USSR are not the leading centre of the international communist and workers' movement. This question has been clarified and closed down long ago. However, no one has ever contested the historical fact that after the Great October Socialist Revolution the CPSU and the USSR were and continue to be in the centre and in the vanguard of the contemporary social progress of the world, of the contemporary revolutionary process, of the contemporary struggle for peace and disarmament".

Dwelling on the necessity of further struggle against the attacks of imperialism against the USSR, the other socialist countries and the communist parties in the capitalist countries, Mr Aleksandur Lilov: "The USSR, Bulgaria and the other socialist countries have not put down either the slogan, or their readiness to annul simultaneously the Warsaw Treaty and NATO -- or, as a first step -- to liquidate their military organizations. And we continue our struggle to this end", said he.

Mr A. Lilov pointed out that the eighties of our century will be an exceptionally complex and responsible period in the struggle of the international communist and workers' movement. He pointed to the "attempt of imperialism and, above all, of American imperialism at liquidating detente and replacing it with the policy of striving towards unilateral military superiority, which unavoidably leads towards a new quantitative and qualitative stage in the arms race, i.e. with a policy of brinkmanship on the verge of a nuclear catastrophe" as the major characteristic of the present political situation.

The head of the BCP delegation said that the destiny and the future of mankind depends on the fact who will have the upper hand in the world now -- the line of socialism, or the line of capitalism, the line of the Soviet Union, or the line of the United States of America.

Dwelling on the attitude of the magazine towards China, Mr Aleksandur Lilov stressed: "We shall continue to hold in respect the Chinese people and the Chinese socialist revolution -- one of the great events in our present world. We do not criticize on the pages of this magazine the People's Republic of China or the Chinese Communist Party in general, though serious reasons for this do exist. We criticize the foreign policy of the Chinese leadership which is incorrect and dangerous for the cause of socialism. This policy, which openly and officially aligns socialist China in a collusion with imperialism, is not a class policy. It is not the correct path and we declare this explicitly and argumentedly. The 'Chinese card' today is a basic trend in the aggressive policy of the American imperialism and none of our parties would underrate this fact".

Mr Aleksandur Lilov dwelt also on the new ideological situation in the world, pointing out that ideological differences at present stand out with great acuteness, with the fact that they have reached various, speedy and very aggressive forms of confrontation on a wide social range and still wider social resonance.

In that connection he pointed out that "the whole overt and covert movement of the official policy and ideology of the United States is subordinated to the sole aim of implementing their own model for planetary relations on the basis of military and political superiority".

Under the conditions of a profound economic, social and political crisis, such planetary, in their scale, claims have the advantage, as shown by Nazism in the thirties, said Mr Lilov, that in a shorter and longer period of time they can have an intoxicating effect on the consciousness of the bulk of the population. "This make it necessary to talk theoretically and politically in a better way with the millions of followers of scientific socialism and to win new millions of adherents, to warn them of the danger looming over the entire world and over the revolutionary acquisitions of the working class, to mobilize them in a struggle and to reassure them, to make them believe in the future", he said.

Mr Aleksandur Lilov spoke also about another salient feature of the international situation today -- the activization of ideologies with a more limited, the so-called "medium range of action". In that connection he dwelt on the activization of various religious doctrines, on the revival of the interest in outmoded ideas and schools. "We must note", he said, "that the greater role played today by some movements with an ideology of their own outside, and irrespective of us, and sometimes, and this is more alarming, even in confrontation with our ideology. A more typical example in that respect was supplied by Iran: the role of Islam as an ideological banner of the Iranian revolution is beyond question".

The leader of the delegation of the Bulgarian Communist Party said that in 1982 Bulgaria will celebrate the centenary of the birth of Georgi Dimitrov and that the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party will organize in June an international theoretical conference dedicated to his work and cause and the present day.

RUDE PRAVO Report

AU011522 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 28 Nov 81 pp 1, 2

["Informative Report on the Results of the Consultation" of fraternal parties on the work of the PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM monthly, held in Prague on 24-27 November]

[Text] A consultation on the work of the international magazine of the communist and workers parties, PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM [WORLD MARXIST REVIEW], was held in Prague on 24-27 November 1981. It was attended by delegations of 90 parties: the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan; the Algerian Socialist Vanguard Party; Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola-Labor Party; the Argentine Communist Party; the Socialist Party of Australia; the Bahrain National Liberation Front; the Bangladesh Communist Party; the Belgian Communist Party; the Benin People's Revolutionary Party; the Bolivian Communist Party; the Communist Party of Brazil; the Bulgarian Communist Party; the CPCZ; the Communist Party of Denmark; the Dominican Communist Party; the Egyptian Communist Party; the Committee for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia; the Philippine Communist Party; the Finnish Communist Party; the French Communist Party; the Communist Party of Guadaloupe; the Guatemalan Labor Party; the People's Progressive Party of Guyana; the United Party of Haitian Communists; the Communist Party of Honduras; the Chilean Communist Party; the Communist Party of India; the Indonesian Communist Party; the Iraqi Communist Party; the Tudeh Party of Iran; the Irish Communist Party; the Italian Communist Party; the Israeli Communist Party; the Jamaica Labor Party; the Japanese Communist Party; the Yemen Socialist Party; the South African Communist Party; the Jordanian Communist Party; the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party; the Canadian Communist Party; the Colombian Communist Party; the Congolese Labor Party; the Costa Rica Popular Vanguard Party; the Communist Party of Cuba; the Progressive Party of the Working People (AKEL) of Cyprus;

the Lao People's Revolutionary Party; the Communist Party of Lesotho; the Lebanese Communist Party; the Communist Party of Luxembourg; the Congress Party for Malagasy Independence; the MSZMP; the Maltese Communist Party; the Moroccan Party of Progress and Socialism; the Communist Party of Martinique; the United Socialist Party of Mexico; the MPRP; the FRELIMO Party (Mozambique); the SED; the German Communist Party, the Nepal Communist Party; the Socialist Workers Party of Nigeria; the Socialist Unity Party of New Zealand; the Communist Party of Pakistan; the People's Party of Panama; the Paraguayan Communist Party; the Peruvian Communist Party; the PZPR; the Portuguese Communist Party; the Austrian Communist Party; the RCP; the Communist Party of Greece; the Communist Party of El Salvador; the San Marino Communist Party; the Communist Party of Saudi Arabia; the Senegalese Independence and Labor Party; the CPSU; the CPUSA; the Sri Lanka Communist Party; the Communist Party of Sudan; the Communist Party of Syria; the Spanish Communist Party; the Swedish Communist Left Party; the Tunisian Communist Party; the Turkish Communist Party; the Uruguayan Communist Party; the Communist Party of Great Britain; the Communist Party of Venezuela; the Vietnam Communist Party; and the SEW of West Berlin.

A report of the editorial collegium and editorial council was submitted for assessment to the participants in the consultation about the work of the magazine in the period from the last consultation in April 1977 until November 1981.

The delegations assessed in detail the report submitted and the further tasks of the magazine. In the name of their parties, the participants in the discussion expressed a positive assessment, critical recommendations and proposals concerning the work of the magazine with the aim to contribute to further improving its collective publishing.

The representatives of the parties recommended that the editorial collegium and the editorial council consider the submitted recommendations.

The necessity was emphasized that the international collective of representatives of the parties on the magazine work in the spirit of equality and cooperation in the interest of peace, democracy, national liberation, national independence and socialism.

The consultation was held in an open, constructive comradely atmosphere.

POLISH DEPUTY PREMIER OBODOWSKI INTERVIEWED

AU011445 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 28 Nov 81 p 7

[Jan Lipavsky, Pavol Minarik report on undated interview with Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers: "On the Threat of So-Called Active Strikes"]

[Text] A few days ago we were given an opportunity to discuss some conflictive and extremely dangerous situations in Poland with Janusz Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Council of Ministers. The interview revealed, among other things, that the government has drafted a law on extraordinary measures. It will submit this draft to the Sejm, should "Solidarity" continue spinning the mad strike merry-go-round, which is literally ruining the Polish economy.

[Question] As we know, "Solidarity" is not content with what it has already achieved. Now it is threatening to stage so-called active strikes. What is your position on this threat?

[Answer] The idea of those active strikes is being asserted by a group of extremists in "Solidarity." According to this idea, the strike committees should have the sole and exclusive right to dispose of goods produced in enterprises.

This would be an activity with all features of lawlessness and anarchy and would be tantamount to a seizure of social property.

[Question] What would be the economic and political consequences of those strikes?

[Answer] These strikes would mean that decisions by state and economic bodies would remain in a vacuum because cooperation relations in both supplies and consumption would be broken up. In short, chaos would be exacerbated.

[Question] Some gentlemen from "Solidarity" reckon with this type of strike especially in the coal mines. This is certainly no accident...

[Answer] Indeed, it is no accident. Because Polish society would thereby be exposed to an enormous threat. Today we distribute coal with an almost surgical precision and the willful distribution of the extracted raw material by means of dozens of self-styled "Solidarity" "outlet" centers could lead to a catastrophe. From the viewpoint of political consequences, active strikes would mean a confrontation with people's power; and from a legal point of view, they would mean the appropriation of property with all the features of such an act.

In the next part of the interview, we touched upon some problems concerning relations between rural areas and the city. We heard that there is a danger that economic structures linking the city and rural areas will disintegrate. The rural areas feel a shortage of machinery, coal and fetilizer and Rural "Solidarity" is employing various "protest" actions to enforce these and other things. It refuses to fulfill deliveries to the city and disagrees with a linkage between procurement and the purchase of both production assets and consumer goods. Meat procurement is roughly 50 percent compared with the same period last year and the farmers are withholding a considerable share of their products, stockpiling them in their farms. They argue that they are thereby protecting themselves against a loss in the zloty's value.

[Question] Should it turn out that the procurement continues to be insufficient from the viewpoint of society's needs, would it not be appropriate to introduce mandatory deliveries?

[Answer] Our experience indicates that mandatory deliveries of meat or grain might bring about a decline of agricultural production and limit it to production only for the farmer's own needs. That is why it is the tendency in our activity to encourage procurement through economic incentives.

At the close of the interview, J. Obodowski, deputy chairman of the Polish People's Republic's Government, expressed the view that the extremist forces in "Solidarity" are trying to establish in the country some sort of a countergovernment, in the political as well as economic area. It is their unambiguous tendency to paralyze the activity of the constitutional government, which upsets the post-August line of social understanding. Comrade J. Obodowski said: "Our efforts are aimed at bringing about a profound reform of social and economic mechanisms and that is why we say a resolute no to the activities organized by the extremist forces in 'Solidarity'! However, we want to cooperate constructively with all those who want to take part in the solution of specific problems of society. Most rank-and-file 'Solidarity' members are among them.

"The main direction of our course of action is," J. Obodowski declared, " a step-by-step solution of all problems. At the same time we will unmask the forces that would like to profit politically from our difficulties. Should the Sejm's appeal calling for an expeditious end to strikes not yield the desirable results and should 'Solidarity' continue to violate existing agreements and principles, then we will employ with all due consistency and resolution the extraordinary measures with which the Sejm will furnish us."

NATIONAL DAY GREETINGS SENT TO SFRY, ALBANIA

SFRY's Dragosavac, Kraigher

AU011333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Dusan Dragosavac and Sergej Kraigher, chairmen of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee and the Presidency of the SFRY, respectively:

Dear comrades! On the occasion of the national holiday of the SFRY I convey to you, the LCY Central Committee Presidium, the Presidency of the SFRY and the fraternal Yugoslav peoples most cordial greetings and congratulations on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the GDR people as well as on my own behalf.

Since the victory over fascism and reaction the peoples of Yugoslavia have achieved important successes in building the socialist society under the leadership of the LCY, to which the GDR working people pay great tribute.

Allow me to express my firm conviction that the friendly relations and the universal cooperation between the SED and the LCY, between the GDR and the SFRY will further develop and deepen in the interest of socialism and peace for the benefit of our peoples.

I wish the communists and all working people of Yugoslavia further progress in building socialism as well as you personally, dear comrades, best health, creative vigor and well being.

On the same occasion Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, sent cordial congratulations to Veselin Djuranovic, chairman of the SFRY Federal Executive Council.

Albania's Lleshi, Shehu

AU301508 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 81 p 1

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, GDR State Council chairman, and Willi Stoph, GDR Council of Ministers chairman, have sent the following telegram to Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, and Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, the 37th anniversary of the liberation from fascism and the establishment of the people's power, we convey to the Albanian people the best greetings of the GDR people and wish them success in building the socialist society.

HONECKER GREETS 'ARAFAT ON SOLIDARITY DAY

AU011441 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 30 Nov 81 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, has sent the following telegram to Yasir 'Arafat, PLO Executive Committee chairman and supreme commander of the armed forces of the Palestine revolution:

Dear Comrade Yasir 'Arafat: On the occasion of the international day of solidarity with the Palestine people I assure you and through you the entire Palestine people of the deepest fraternal affinity and solidarity of the GDR people.

The growing international authority of the PLO shows that despite the increased attacks of imperialism the forces of national liberation, peace and social progress are achieving further successes in their anti-imperialist struggle.

In full agreement with its consistently anti-imperialist attitude at the side of the peoples struggling for their national liberation, the GDR actively supports the heroic struggle of the Palestine people under the leadership of the PLO.

The firm cooperation of the countries of the socialist community and their core, the Soviet Union, with the national liberation movement and all anti-imperialist forces committed to peace guarantees our common successes.

The GDR watches with concern the striving of imperialism to increase its direct military presence in the Middle East. In view of this peace-endangering activity the GDR resolutely works for a comprehensive solution in the Middle East. It resolutely supports the just cause of the Palestine people whose courageous struggle to implement their inalienable rights is met with sympathy and respect throughout the world. The GDR regards the convening of an international conference as proposed by the Soviet Union a realistic way, which is appropriate for our time, to achieve a comprehensive solution.

Dear Comrade 'Arafat: I take this opportunity to reaffirm that the GDR people will also in future be among the closest friends and comrades-in-arms of your heroic Palestine people.

EXPANSION OF COOPERATION WITH USSR NOTED

AU301455 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 28-29 Nov 81

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- On Friday Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received for a friendly talk Nikolay Ivanovich Ryzhkov, first deputy chairman of the USSR State Planning Commission. The two partners in the talk briefed each other on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and the 26th CPSU Congress and spoke out in favor of strengthening and developing cooperation between the GDR and the USSR. They stressed that the purposeful implementation of the program of specialization and cooperation of production between the GDR and the USSR through 1990 served to accelerate scientific-technological progress, to increase labor productivity as well as national economic efficiency in both countries. During his visit of several days to the GDR, N.I. Ryzhkov visited several combines to study the high achievements of the GDR working people. The talk with Guenter Mittag was attended by Gerhard Schuerer, chairman of the National Planning Commission of the GDR.

SFRY ECONOMIC DELEGATION ARRIVES 30 NOV

Hold Talks With Flegel

LD302314 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1500 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] A Yugoslav Government delegation arrived in Berlin today for the 18th meeting of the GDR-Yugoslav Intergovernmental Economic Committee. The committee's cochairmen, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, Manfred Flegel, and Slobodan Gligorijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council, will discuss the development and deepening of bilateral economic and scientific-technical cooperation.

Trade Protocol Signed 1 Dec

LD020004 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1649 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 1 Dec (ADN) -- Trade between the GDR and Yugoslavia is to continue its consistent development in 1982. This is stated in a protocol on reciprocal trade and services for the coming year which was signed today in Berlin during a meeting of the Joint Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technological Cooperation. The agreement is based on a long-term trade agreement for 1981-85 as well as on agreements on cooperation in the nonferrous metal and cellulose industries and numerous cooperation and specialization contracts.

The GDR will export mainly machines and equipment, as well as electrical engineering and electronic products, scientific apparatus, chemical industry products, potash fertilizers and light industry goods. Yugoslavia will export mainly mechanical engineering products, electrical engineering goods, chemical industry products, nonferrous and ferrous metallurgical products, consumer goods, including textiles and shoes, as well as wine, tobacco and other agricultural products.

FOREIGN MINISTER RECEIVES HUNGARIAN POLITICIAN

AU301152 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On Thursday Oskar Fischer, GDR minister of foreign affairs, received for a cordial talk Andras Korcsog, state secretary in the Ministry of Culture and Education of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the Hungarian section of the Joint Commission for Cultural and Scientific Cooperation between the GDR and the Hungarian People's Republic. During the exchange of ideas the two sides briefed each other on the successful implementation of the decisions of the 10th SED and the 12th MSZMP congresses. In this connection they praised the high level of relations in the cultural and technological fields and conducted an exchange of ideas on the further development of cooperation. Herbert Krolikowski, state secretary and first deputy minister of foreign affairs and chairman of the GDR section of the joint commission, and Bela Szalai, ambassador of the Hungarian People's Republic to the GDR, participated in the meeting.

'ARAFAT, PLO DELEGATIONS MEET OFFICIALS

'Arafat Meets Envoy

LD301334 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1019 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Beirut, 30 Nov (ADN) -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, met with Bruno Sedlaczek, GDR ambassador to Lebanon, to express his appreciation of the GDR people's solidarity with the struggle of the Arab people of Palestine. The support of the GDR, the other socialist states and the world's progressive and democratic forces, he said, is an effective contribution to the Palestinian people's struggle for their legitimate national rights, including the right to self-determination and to the founding of an independent state on the soil of Palestine.

Military Delegation Visits

AU271529 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 20 Nov 81 p 2

[ADN report: "PLO Military Delegation Visits Educational Facilities of the National People's Army [NVA]: Guests Acquainted With the Study of Cadres"]

[Text] Dresden (ADN) -- On Thursday members of the Friedrich Engels Military Academy in Dresden gave a cordial welcome to a military delegation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) currently visiting the GDR. The delegation which is led by Khalil al-Wazir, deputy commander in chief of the armed forces of the Palestinian revolution and member of the Al-Fatah Central Committee, acquainted himself with the college education of socialist military cadres.

Lt Gen Prof Hans Wiesner, chief of the academy, explained to the guests the tasks of the highest GDR military educational facility and familiarized them with the training process. In this year's graduation procedures 70 percent of the graduates received the overall rating "excellent," "very good," or "good."

At the academy the delegation members viewed parts of the training base of the land and naval forces' sections. They expressed their appreciation of the fine prerequisites for the training of the commanders and political and staff officers for troop practice.

The training level at the Friedrich Engels Academy which was founded in 1959 is essentially fashioned by the close relations with the military academises of the Soviet Union and of the other socialist fraternal states.

On the same day the delegation visited the GDR Army Museum in Dresden and the Ernst Thaelmann Officers' College of the Land Forces.

Parliamentarians Visit Leipzig

AU280930 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 26 Nov 81 p 7

[ADN report: "Palestinian Guests Visit Leipzig Bezirk"]

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Wednesday, the delegation of the Palestine National Council under the leadership of President Khalid Al-Fahum arrived at the city of fairs, Leipzig, for a 2-day visit of Leipzig Bezirk. In the company of Klaus Winter, secretary of the bezirk council, the guests subsequently proceeded to Lobbnitz in Delitzsch Kreis where they were cordially welcomed by numerous residents. During an excursion through the 1000-year old site, Martin Mueller, chairman of the LPG plant production, described the socialist community. At the community's culture and sports center Khalid al-Fahum valued the achievements accomplished in Loebnitz.

Leipzig Visit Continues

AU301243 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 27 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Leipzig (ADN) -- On Thursday the delegation of the Palestine National Council headed by its chairman, Khalid al-Fahum, visited the Leipzig Bezirk Council. Its chairman Rolf Opitz briefed the guests on the tasks of the local people's representations in implementing the main task in its unity of economic and social policy. He reported on the development and national economic importance of the bezirk as a coal, energy and chemical center. The deputies bear a great responsibility in discussing and adopting decisions on the social devleopment in the area.

Khalid al-Fahum said that during its 2-day visit in the Leipzig Bezirk the delegation has gained deep impressions of the creativity of the working people. He praised the successes achieved under the leadership of the SED for the benefit of the people. In manifold ways it was demonstrated that everything the people have achieved also belong to them.

INTERIOR MINISTER ADDRESSES COMBAT GROUPS

AU?71530 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 25 Nov 81 p 2

[Text] Potsdam (ADN) -- On Tuesday the party activists of the workers battalions of the Potsdam Bezirk discussed the contribution of the combat groups to the secure protection of the socialist achievements of the GDR. In assessing the third meeting of the SED Central Committee, Col Gen Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, referred to the necessity of increased efforts for universally strengthening the GDR, above all, for a high increase in performance in the national economy. "The attempt to stop the social progress is without prospects," Minister Dickel affirmed. The imperialist policy of strength, the intensified armament, the striving for military superiority and the creation of tension in various regions of the world aggravated the situation seriously and increased the danger of a nuclear catastrophe.

Guenther Jahn, first secretary to the SED bezirk leadership, affirmed that the communists of the Potsdam Bezirk party organization are resoutely determined to create conditions enabling the fighters to further achieve high results in the political and military training. In a letter to Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, the party activists declare their loyalty to the party and state leadership and stress that they will reliably protect the worker-peasant power at all times.

DEFENSE MINISTER LEAVES FOR MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD011020 Budapest in Hungarian to Australia and New Zealand 1000 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, Hungarian minister of defense, has left for Moscow to attend the session of the Warsaw Pact Defense Ministers' Committee.

U.S. 'CHANGING OF TONE' AT GENEVA TALKS NOTED

LD302216 Budapest in English to Europe 2100 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Istvan Kollar commentary]

[Text] The resumption of arms limitation talks between the Soviet Union and the United States is a welcome development of great significance. The Geneva talks start with a debate over the range of weapons that should come under limitation or be actually reduced. And that is an issue which involves great differences of views between the two negotiating parties. For President Reagan's proposal for a solution of what is called zero option and the Soviet approach, placing emphasis on equal security, are at such a distance from each other that a balanced agreement is difficult to foresee. Nevertheless, there are several encouraging (?signs). One of them is the changing tone by the Washington administration.

President Reagan and some members of his administration have given up making (?senseless) accusations, as well as the practice of warmongering, that had (?formerly) been poisoning the international atmosphere. Washington officials also seem to have realized that a (?warmer) tone could be an indispensable precondition for any dialogues. Part of the credit for the change in the American administration's tone and attitude should go to Washington's West European allies, who have from the very beginning been reluctant to join the United States in freezing relations with the Soviet Union and voicing anti-Soviet accusations.

President Leonid Brezhnev's talks in Bonn last week have also contributed to that favorable change. For the visit was yet another example to the effect that dialogue and (?contact) were the only key to solving problems. During the visit President Brezhnev submitted important compromise proposals. The Washington administration still has to display a similar readiness for compromises. All in all, however, it is justified hope that Washington (?would) ultimately follow suit. The establishment of contacts may promote the realization that the Geneva talks can only lead to results through mutual compromises.

LEADERS GREET SFRY COUNTERPARTS ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011357 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 81 p 3

[Text] On the national holiday of the SFRY, Janos Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council; and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers sent the following greetings message to Dusan Dragosavac, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee; Sergej Kraigher, president of the SFRY Presidency; and Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council in Belgrade:

On behalf of the MSZMP Central Committee and the Presidential Council and Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, we send you, the LCY Central Committee, the SFRY Presidency, the Federal Executive Council and the peoples of friendly Yugoslavia our cordial greetings and sincere good wishes on the occasion of your great national holiday.

Our working people are familiar with and value the results attained by the peoples of Yugoslavia, under LCY leadership, in socialist construction. We wish them from our hearts further successes in enhancing the material and spiritual force of society and the struggle they are waging for peace and international security and for social progress.

It gives us satisfaction that goodneighborly relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the SFRY and strengthening friendly relations between our peoples effectively serve our peoples' interests, our common cause and socialist construction.

We are convinced that cooperation between our parties and governments contributes to defending peace, strengthening international security and promoting social progress.

On your national holiday, we wish you and your working people additional successes in building socialism and making the SFRY prosper.

37TH ANNIVERSARY OF ALBANIAN LIBERATION OBSERVED

'Greetings, Good Wishes'

AU011345 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 81 p 2

["On the National Holiday of Albania; Greetings Message From the Presidential Council"]

[Text] The Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic has sent the following greetings message to the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania in Tirana:

We send you our greetings and good wishes on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of Albania, the great national holiday of the Albanian people.

On this outstanding historical anniversary, on behalf of the Hungarian working people, we wish the Albanian people further successes in the work of socialist construction.

Albanian Embassy Reception

AU301506 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 28 Nov 81 p 5

[MTI report: "Reception at the Albanian Embassy"]

[Text] On the occasion of the liberation of Albania and the victory of the popular revolution, Jani Polena, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Budapest embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, held a reception at the embassy on Friday.

The reception was attended by Istvan Roska, deputy minister of foreign affairs; Jozsef Kaplar, deputy minister of foreign trade; and several representatives of economic life. Many heads and members of the Budapest diplomatic missions were also present.

NEPSZABADSAG Comments

AU011425 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 29 Nov 81 p 2

[Untitled, unattributed article]

[Text] The entire territory of Albania was liberated on 29 November 1944, 37 years ago. Popular forces led by the communists had driven out the German fascists and their local lackeys -- the small Balkan country was able to set out on a new path leading to a free life more worthy of human beings. Soviet military success in the main front of the war was a prerequisite for victory.

The years following the liberation brought the Albanian people considerable results: A multifaceted development of the people's economy and culture began and the elimination of centuries of backwardness was initiated. During those years, assistance by the Soviet Union and the socialist countries was a fundamental factor determining development and promised further progress. Unfortunately, however, the Albanian leadership broke away from the socialist community and committed itself to Maoist China at the very beginning of the sixties. Also Albanian-Chinese relations deteriorated later.

In the decades of socialist construction, the Albanian people have achieved important results in modernizing the economy and improving living conditions. There is no doubt, however, that the disparity between the development of the socialist countries and Albania would be smaller today if the Tirana leadership had continued pursuing a policy of fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union and the rest of the socialist countries.

It is a sincere endeavor of Hungary -- as well as the rest of the socialist countries -- to develop its relations with the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. Not even the existing ideological differences of views influence this intention.

We greet the Albanian people and wish them success in their constructive work in the spirit of these thoughts on their national holiday.

NEPSZABADSAG REVIEWS SELECTION OF KADAR SPEECHES

AU251523 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 22 Nov 81 p 4

[Peter Varkonyi review of a recently published volume of selected speeches and articles of MSZMP Central Committee First Secretary Janos Kadar from 1978 to 1981: "Unequivocally and Clearly -- On the Most Complex Issues; 'Policy of Alliance -- National Unity'; A New Volume of Janos Kadar's Selected Speeches and Articles"]

[Excerpt] The fact that our party's policy is characterized in equal measure by firmness and with regard to principles and extreme flexibility in practice is one of Janos Kadar's recurring themes:

"The correct communist attitude is unwavering firmness with regard to principles and flexibility in practical work. We must see to it that the durable, unchanged elements of our policy fully prevail, that no one should be able to distort them in the direction of either dogmatism or revisionism. Nor can we permit our previous correct decisions and stances to become dogmas. We must be open to new issues...."

We know from historical experience what grave danger is caused to the nation and the international workers movement alike by the opposite of this.

I would add here what he said in the speech, which is being made public now for the first time, at the March 1981 Central Committee session. At the time, the Western middle-class press assumed that, at this session, the MSZMP Central Committee had proclaimed a phase of "hardening", a backing down from democratization, because of the intensification of the international situation and aggravation of international economic conditions. However, there was no question of that. When the party's first secretary spoke of the "penalty" paid for the harm done by the personality cult, he rightly noted that the past 25 years have provided sufficient proof to everyone inside and outside the country that the party is consistently carrying out what is decided in December 1956 and is progressing unwaveringly on the Leninist path. For this, there is no longer a need for concessions that do not accord with the criteria of compromises that are acceptable and further the cause:

"The negative effect I have in mind is the fact that we had to pay a penalty for the many distortions and mistakes of the personality cult.

"I mean this as, for instance, when we want to straighten a warped plate we must bend it over too far in the other direction first, and only then can it be set in the proper direction. That is what I call a penalty for the harm done by the personality cult. And that is why certain negative effects stemming from that are being felt to this day."

Related to this is a train of thought that is found in several places in the speeches that have been published, but formulated perhaps in the greatest detail at the 1980 autumn session of the National Assembly:

"We sharpened the struggle when we were forced to do so. No significant social factor makes us do so now, we do not have to 'harden' our policy, nor does the party have any such intention. However, we must pay attention to certain things, such as, for instance, the sharpening of the international situation...." "However, I would also like to say that we can only respond to those who attack our fundamental achievements in accordance with the old Hungarian saying: The response will be equivalent to the deed."

We can discern a constantly developing and more and more differentiated application of a consistent Marxist-Leninist policy over 25 years in the speeches and articles included in this volume. And, although these pronouncements are linked to one person, we can safely say: This policy, this outlook has ultimately taken root in our country. Its fundamental features and very important details have become institutionalized in our party as a whole in society, and have become absorbed by our way of thinking and daily work. And that guarantees also that it will continue in the future, that we will successfully continue building socialism in our country the way Janos Kadar put it at the 10th KISZ Congress:

"...A strong party that is a good leader, the firm power of the people, and the support of the masses and work. These factors are at hand and operating in the Hungarian People's Republic and they will continue to strengthen!"

FALUVEGI ADDRESSES POLITICAL ECONOMY SOCIETY

LD282336 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2100 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The reshaping of the Hungarian economy is proceeding more slowly than it should. This is mainly because the central concepts have not been consistently asserted. This is the way in which one could briefly sum up the analysis of our economic position that was presented by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi in a speech at the General Assembly of the Hungarian Political Economy Society. The deputy premier pointed out that, although investments had been slowed down, not all investment projects were contributing to technical development and the transformation of the production structure. Economic regulations and enterprises cannot be wholly blamed for this. There is a need for change, primarily in the system of guidance and management.

Lajos Faluvegi said that in the course of preparing the current 5-year plan, no one expected a deterioration of external economic conditions on such a scale and the limited opportunities for exports. This is precisely the reason why it has become necessary for us to apply for membership in the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, thereby providing financial support for our export initiatives and the strengthening of the forint.

The deputy premier stressed that our stable social and political situation provides an adequate guarantee for solving our economic problems. This stable internal political situation will not change in the future, either, if the government keeps its promises, maintains the standard of living, does not allow a worsening in the supply of goods and improves the housing situation. This was stated by Deputy Premier Lajos Faluvegi.

The leading officials were elected at the Genral Assembly of the Hungarian Political Economy Society: Bela Csikos-Nagy remains chairman and Karoly Garamvolgyi remains secretary general.

HAVASI DISCUSSES ECONOMIC POLICY, RECOVERY

LD252128 Budapest MTI in English 1721 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Budapest, 25 Nov (MTI) -- Ferenc Havasi, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and secretary of the Central Committee, has given an interview on topical economic policy issues to the Hungarian economic weekly, FIGYELO. It is published in the paper's November 25 edition.

Discussing the course of implementation of the economic policy resolutions passed by the HSWP CC in December 1978, Ferenc Havasi said: "These measures put the improvement of the economic equilibrium and the preservation of living standard achievements into the focus of our economic policy. The past two years have seen improvements in the state of our external economic balance. The non-rouble deficits have decreased and our rouble-trade balance substantially corresponded to the plans. The process of running into foreign indebtedness could be stopped. We have attained no small results in bettering the balance of the investment and the consumer markets. In keeping with our objectives, we have kept the living standard at its level attained even amid the harder economic conditions faced. More, the real wages have slightly been more favourable than expected in 1981. Our energy and raw material economy has improved. The system of economic management has been streamlined, some of the branch ministries have been merged and a number of corporations and medium-level organs of management dissolved, permitting small companies to separate or form anew. We have given a wider scope for various forms of auxillary economic activities.

The CC secretary futher dealt with the major improvement in the pricing system and the application of the active monetary policy, describing the unification of the forint's rate and the faster adaptation to the changing world exchange rates as a considerable result.

"This far not complete enumeration also goes to show," said Ferenc Havasi, "that the resolutions are being realized on a right course. [sentence as received] We have reached our results at a time when the world economic changes worked against us: The depression of the capitalist economies has become a lasting phenomeon, the pace of CMEA cooperation has slowed down and the factors of uncertainty and risk have multiplied. Discriminatory and projectionary practices are gathering momentum and, unfortunately, the capitalist states tend to subordinate more and more frequently the principles and practice of normal economic cooperation holding mutual advantages to ideological considerations. With their cooperation, the CMEA countries can only alleviate and delay their losses but are unable to neutralize them completely.

Ferenc Havasi spoke also of areas where the resolutions failed to go through. "The rate of economic growth," he said, "was slower than foreseen in 1979 and 1980. Despite the acceleration this year, it still falls short of the target. The balance improvements stemmed from the exploitation of easiest-to-mobilize reserves which, however, are getting exhausted. With the breakthrough in efficiency yet to come, we have to tighten labour discipline and keep the purchase power and the commodity fund in balance."

In respect of the possibility of the convertible forint, he said: "We are taking moves, as the external and internal conditions allow it, in order to render the forint convertible."

"Our intention is to reach external convertibility, since the goal of free and limitless convertibility would be utterly unrealistic to set within the foreseeable future. But the former can well be harmonized with our socialist planned economy."

Some of the Hungarian economists believe that the economic equilibrium ought to be realized at a slower pace. In this context Ferenc Havasi said: "The recognition that it is wrong to identify the economic development purely with the economic growth rate, although the two are no doubt in very close connection, is an important trait of our economic policy.

"On the other hand, braking the economic growth can only be a transitory goal, aimed at improving the equilibrium. With the economic balance created, we shall not abandon the faster economic growth rate, which springs from the substance of socialism, for it is the condition for raising the living standard durably and considerably."

Speaking of the development of auxiliary units and the extension of various small-company and private initiatives, Ferenc Havasi said: "It has been realized both by leading politicians and economists that in the current phase of development the production and the servicing spheres are facing far more differentiated demands than before in meeting the needs arisen. The heavily centralized industrial and commercial organizations have definitely proved uncapable of reacting flexibly enough to these demands. We intend to carry out the recent measures by increasing the organizing force of the state and cooperative property. At the same time, they are expected to promote division of labour and cooperation among divergent types of economic organizations. On adopting national economic measures making it easier to meet real needs, we enhance the process of socialist economic development," concluded Ferenc Havasi.

INDUSTRY MINISTER WRITES ON ECONOMIC ISSUES

LD221424 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1100 GMT 22 Nov 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Lajos Mehes writes in NEPSZAVA about the relationship between the Ministry of Industry and the trade unions. The minister of industry also gives his opinion on some topical issues, for instance on small-scale ventures. According to him, the Hungarian economy will depend basically upon large (?enterprises) in the future, but room must be made for the small and medium enterprises capable of flexible management. This is a lesson we have learned from international experiences. The small and medium enterprises are needed in order that we can make rapid adjustments and improve our competitiveness.

The minister affirmed that there is only one way to achieve national and individual prosperity and that is through work. Selfishness and looting are foreign to our socialist way of life, but we cannot allow ourselves to smother individual ambition, initiative, expertise and creativity, which are indispensable for social development.

BRIEFS

PZPR DELEGATION VISIT -- At the invitation of the Social Science Institute of the MSZMP Central Committee a delegation of the Marxism-Leninism Institute of the PZPR Central Committee, led by Augustyn Wajda, director of the institute, visited our country from 18 to 20 November. The delegation had talks on aspects of scientific cooperation between the two institutes. [Text] [Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 21 Nov 81 p 8 AU]

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON JOINT PZPR-ZSL SESSION

LD012026 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Communique on joint session of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium on 1 December]

[Text] Today there was a joint meeting of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium. The theme of the meeting was the evaluation of the implementation of guidelines for agricultural policy, farming and food economy as well as social agreements concluded with farmers.

The guidelines of the party Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium adopted last January have determined the basic precepts of agricultural policy, the creation of political and social conditions for the development of the countryside and farming. The guidelines unequivocally confirmed the guarantee of the durability of private farming and support for the expansion of all sectors in this sphere of the economy. During the meeting it was ascertained that the implementation of the guidelines, though in their initial stage, contributed to progress in the countrside. The status of agricultural self-management, which undertakes the difficult duties of mastery of the countrside and shares the decisionmaking on many important production and social problems affecting farmers, is on the upswing. The self-management activities are being expanded by farmers' trade unions, industrial associations, rural housewives circles and youth organizations.

In state farms the development of self-management and the introduction of a new economic system contributed to an improvement in their efficiency and productivity. The social base of activities of farming cooperatives is being widened, though in economic and self-management duties the supplies and sales in dairy and horticultural cooperatives still have many weak links.

In the course of the meeting it was ascertained that the implementation of the guidelines and social agreements with farmers is confronting great difficulties in ensuring the necessary means of production. Industry, despite efforts and certain results, has failed to satisfy the growing needs of agriculture. The process of transforming agriculture which has started, and adapting it to the requirements of farming, calls also for speeding up of the process through the support of trade unions and workers' self-managements. This will also be assisted by economic priorities within the framework of the economic reform. At present the level of supply of means of production accompanied by an increased purchasing power of farmers, weakens the economic bonds between town and country, farming and industry and finally threatens the weakening of the worker-peasant alliance.

The government, in implementing the guidelines, carried out a fundamental increase in the purchasing prices for agricultural produce this year. At the same time work is beginning on examining the costs of agricultural production as the basis of the system of progressive prices [cena kroczaca]. A number of decisions favorable for the countryside were also taken. These decisions apply, among others, to the management of land, the agricultural development fund, protecting the health of farmers and their families, agricultural education and to the increase in the old-age and other pension allowances. The new statute on old-age pensions for farmers and on social insurance should take into account the social and production goals of the countryside and should help to improve the agrarian structure.

The government without delay will make a decision of ensuring the value of the money accumulated by farmers in cooperative banks, money which comes from the sale of agricultural produce to units of socialized purchasing. It has been recommended that new principles governing the sales of industrial means of production should be drawn up and introduced after consultation with farmers, and delayed deliveries of coal stemming from contracts should be made at previously set prices.

The party Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium recognize that it is necessary for the government to take up more effective activities in order to improve supplies to agriculture. Priority for agriculture should be expressed in the allocation for it in the 5-year plan and in the tasks for next year.

The party Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium recognize that one of the fundamental aims of the political activities of echelons and primary links of the PZPR and the ZSL and of their cooperation based on partnership is the strengthening of the worker-peasant alliance, which is the valuable achievement and foundation of socialism in our country. It was stressed that on the one hand an increase in the supplies of means of production for agriculture, and on the other increasing supplies of food will be a genuine yardstick for cooperation between the countryside and towns.

The Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium assessed the current socioeconomic situation in the country. This situation is continuing to deteriorate above all as a result of the protracted strike actions, of disturbing public law and order, and of bringing about an atmosphere of anarchy and of constant unease in many regions of the country. Such an atmosphere is in contradiction to the idea of national accord which the party and [other] political parties took up and which they are still ready to implement.

It was stated at the session that a condition for coming out of the crisis and eliminating the threats to the most vital interests of the nation is the normalization of life in towns and in the countryside. This is why support was voiced for the speedy implementation of the idea of a front of national accord with all forces based on the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic.

The party Central Committee Politburo and the ZSL Supreme Committee Presidium appointed a joint commission to draw up decisions resulting from a thorough assessment of the implementation of the guidelines in agricultural policy, agriculture and the foodstuff economy and from social agreements with farmers.

GDANSK AKTIV CONCERNED ABOUT EMERGENCY BILL

LD011508 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Gdansk/Gdynia, 1 Dec (PAP) -- In Gdansk, a meeting of the voivodship party aktiv has taken place, devoted to discussing the course and resolutions of the Sixth PZPR Central Committee Plenum.

The discussion was devoted mainly to the draft bill on emergency measures to protect the citizens and the state. Explanations were given by Jan Labecki.

Doubts were expressed as to whether the Central Committee members, voting to set legislative procedures in motion on the relevant issue, are aware of the consequences of this. Fears were expressed concerning the possibility of implementing the regulations of this bill, if it is passed by the Sejm, and also that in the Sejm voting, the PZPR deputies will not be supported by a considerable part of the other deputies.

Jan Labecki presented facts indicating the hostile activity aimed against the party which is being conducted by the opposition forces, particularly in Silesia. In this respect the situation on the coast is entirely different.

PARTY MEETINGS VIEW FRONT, MEDIA ROLE, STRIKES

LD011848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Party discussions inspired by the letter from the PZPR Central Committee Politburo are in progress in Poland. Party members are almost unanimously supporting the idea of a front of national accord. At the same time they are voicing their resolute support for stepping up the propaganda struggle against all opponents of socialism.

The activity of the mass media to this point is giving rise to many reservations, however. I quote: The bitter truth is better than fear of the truth said one of those taking part in the discussion at the Warsaw Swierczewski factory. How are we supposed to convince people effectively about the correctness of the activities of the party, another worker asked, when after a few days it turns out that the information we had was false?

Those taking part in the meetings resolutely oppose the strikes which flare up almost daily. However, many are pointing out that links of the local and central administration are not faultless and that it is necessary to delve down into the sources of the conflicts in order to be able to eliminate them in the future.

LE MONDE: PZPR PLENUM BODES 'TRIAL OF STRENGTH'

PM011605 Paris LE MONDE in French 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Guetta dispatch: "General Jaruzelski Makes 'National Accord' With Solidarity and Church Difficult"]

[Text] Warsaw -- The Polish party Central Committee has just adopted a course leading almost inexorably to a trial of strength. By deciding on Saturday, 28 November, to have the Sejm pass a bill giving full powers to the government, the sixth plenum has in fact left little chance of success in the current preliminary negotiations on the search for a "national accord."

The Solidarity leadership already thinks that the door to any possibility of agreement as thus been closed. Mr Walesa himself, who had staked his full authority on opening these negotiations, feels cheated. On Thursday, 3 December, the trade union presidium and the chairmen of its regional organizations are due to meet in Radom. All the indications are that feelings will run high there too. After a month of fragile hopes born of the meeting between General Jaruzelski, Monsignor Glemp and Mr Walesa, Poland is again caught on a course which will be very difficult to stop -- even if there is still time.

When this sixth plenum started Friday morning, it soon became clear that the first secretary and his friends in the Politburo -- primarily Mr Barcikowski -- were on the defensive. Although the agenda was exclusively economic, the leadership immediately tried to forestall any accusation of weakness by submitting a long report on repressive measures taken since the fourth plenum, when Mr Kania resigned. General Jaruzelski announced that the Politburo has called on the government to ask the Sejm to temporarily suspend the right to strike. It is rumored that the position of Mr Barcikowski, who holds the key organizational post in the Secretariat, is threatened. The speeches in the debates which followed mostly reflected the fears of an apparatus which feels increasingly unable to cope and is demanding protection.

Mr Barcikowski will remain in office but in its final resolution the Central Committee, "considering it necessary to give the government full powers to effectively oppose...the threats against the socialist state...obliges" the party deputies to have the Sejm adopt "the bill on emergency measures in the interest of protecting the citizens and the state."

This document, whose precise content is not known, was submitted to the Sejm immediately after the fourth plenum, at which it was adopted. At that time, General Jaruzelski was able to avoid putting it to a vote by invoking the opposition it was arousing among monparty deputies and the desire demonstrated by the Sejm to launch an "appeal" for an end to strikes. That left the way open for seeking a political agreement with Solidarity and the church.

Today, after the plenum has requested this vote for a second time, the first secretary will not be able to pass the buck in the same way. Since the system necessarily ensures that the party has a majority in the Sejm, the bill will be adopted -- even if this is done against the declared wishes of a considerable minority of deputies, which will constitute an unprecedented situation in a communist regime.

The trial of strength can now only be avoided on one condition: that General Jaruzelski finds enough will and support in the Politburo to make, under the umbrella of this display of strength, the concessions vital to a rapid revival of negotiations with Solidarity.

It is possible not to convene the Sejm immediately and thus to play for the time in which to draw up a compromise; it is also possible -- since the Central Committee has asked for the new trade union law to be passed "quickly" -- to start by taking that vote; finally it is possible to have full powers, but not to use them immediately to suspend the right to strike.

However, this is a very slender hope. First because the virulence with which the resolution states "that no attack on the socialist system's fundamental values can go unanswered" and the violence with which it condemns "the social tensions stirred up by socialism's adversaries" and the attempts to prevent party activity in the enterprises really leave little scope for real negotiations. The concept of national accord explained in this document is completely restrictive. This accord should be based on (in old terminology) "the alliance of the workers and farmers in liaison with the intelligentsia" and on the "recognition of the Constitution's socialist principles." In other words, this contains no prospect of political democratization at all.

Finally, in his closing speech General Jaruzelski paid tribute to the "constructive forces within Solidarity: but did not hesitate to use martial language: "Force can only be answered with force," or: "The process of decomposition must be stopped or it will lead to confrontation and a kind of state of war." Despite an urgent appeal for accord ("it is vital to Poland") he did not hesitate to say that there was "another path for the Poles": confrontation.

That came close to the ideas of Mr Olszowski, a hardliner, who had stated on the eve of the plenum: "I make no secret of the fact that there is an alternative to the idea of accord: confrontation." It is a sign of the times that Mr Olszowski, when speaking to the Central Committee, claimed to have founded last year the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC, in which the extreme rightwingers in the party fiercely condemn anything liberal.

After this plenum there is little chance that Mr Walesa will continue to play the itinerant fireman and stop local strikes. He no longer has any reason to do so.

BARCIKOWSKI SPEAKS AT WARSAW UNIVERSITY

AU011448 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 26 Nov 81 pp 1, 3

[Ryszard Naleszkiewicz report: "Have I Been Better Than my Party? -- Kazimierz Barcikowski's Meeting With the Warsaw University Party Organization"]

[Excerpts] The strike proclaimed by the Independent Students Association and Solidarity at Warsaw University is continuing. The building, which has been plastered by slogans, is being protected by marshals. The university main hall is crammed with the belongings of the strikers. This is the atmosphere in which a meeting of the Warsaw University party organization began in the presence of K. Barcikowski, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

After the introductory remarks by Andrzej Kulakowski, first secretary of the university party committee, K. Barcikowski took the floor.

In his speech he discussed most of the problems of the country's complicated situation. Outlining the ever intensifying crisis, he said that it consisted of several elements, the most important of which is the total disruption of the market, the disappearance of money's motivating force and the progressive disintegration in many spheres of life, including the political and organizational spheres. The family has also been divided. An overall view of the situation suggests that society is heading blindly toward self-annihilation.

The present crisis is a culmination of the results of all the previous crises. The issue of the credibility of the party and the party's word is much more at stake than ever before. Moreover, the present crisis is unusually extensive and has affected all the basic spheres of life. At the same time, there is a crisis of confidence in socialism, and this crisis is being deepened by anticommunist propaganda, which is discrediting the positive achievements of People's Poland and our party by playing up the past resentment. Whatever can be reactivated of the recent past is being reactivated, and this includes the era of Pilsudski and the Independent Armed Forces (NSZ) and their activities after the war.

All the positive activities by the state and party authorities are being paralyzed in an atmosphere of continued negation and lack of confidence. We can view the effectiveness of the state administration's performance from this angle. This performance is not perfect and has many defects, but today it is even worse than that because all its actions are being countered, which leads to intensifying the effects of the crisis and its impact on the people.

There is also a moral crisis. Every authority, including party authority, has been shaken. Today the church knows that its influence is limited. It is with concern that I see that the authorities among the intelligentsia, whose influence has always been traditionally nationwide, have also been curbed in exercizing their influence. One reflection of the desire to overcome the moral crisis is the general call for settling accounts with the guilty party members. The initially great attractive force of new structures born of opposition -- I have in mind Solidarity, which has been developing with elemental force -- is also being put in doubt today. We all can see the people's growing disappointment in Solidarity -- in the methods of its activity and in the results that its activities have produced in social and economic life. This has been confirmed by public polls carried out on various occasions. The present crisis can be summed up as the loosening of all social ties and structures.

K. Barcikowski said that regaining social trust and constructively approaching the future, the reforms and positive thinking were an opportunity for gradually overcoming the crisis. Our society is increasingly aware of the need for such an approach. I think that we have now reached a point at which our euphoria with negation is beginning to recede, which does not mean that such euphoria is still not in evidence. Nevertheless, the need for rationally programming the future is asserting itself. There is also an unprecedented need for hoping that we will overcome all our difficulties. The crisis will last as long as we do not believe that it is possible to overcome it, and as long as the people continue to get used to crisis situations. I think, K. Barcikowski continued, that in the course of the crisis our party has demonstrated a great deal of patience and maturity in solving the conflicts that frequently had brought the country to the brink of catastrophe and tragedy. All that time we have acted as a force that is conscious of the negative results of various activities, and we have warned about the effects of excessive wage increases. Today everyone knows that those increases have been excessive. We have warned against the results of violent cuts in working time, and today no one has any doubts about the influence of those cuts on our economy. All the time we have warned and continue to warn against the strike blackmail, which is economically and socially destructive. Although this blackmail continues, it is taking place in a different mood than at the beginning.

K. Barcikowski devoted much of his speech to the front of national accord. The concept of the front is not a tactic and is not a flash in the pan. We want to view the front as an important element of our system now and in the future. The councils of accord are to constitute platforms for consulting various political positions within the framework of the socialist system. Many people wanted to see a turning point in the talks held by Comrade Jaruzelski, but although these talks were successful, it is still a long way to a turning point, as demonstrated by the debates about the establishment of the front.

These debates are heavy going, especially insofar as the establishment of the initiating group is concerned. The group's main task is to prepare the ground for establishing the council of accord. The church has already appointed a delegate to this group, which will consist of 7-8 people, but Solidarity has still not appointed any. It had submitted names and withdrew them later on, and the bargaining as to the conditions under which a delegate will be appointed is continuing.

The church realizes the situation and makes allowances for our party's needs in socialism and, if it has any claims on us, then it is, inter alia, because the party is not flexible and active enough with regard to the present needs. K. Barcikowski stressed Primate Jozef Glemp's constructive role in cooperation to create the idea of the front of national accord and in his efforts to reach a compromise on the resolutions adopted by the Solidarity National Commission during the tripartite talks and immediately after them. These resolutions were in conflict with the idea of the front of accord.

K. Barcikowski said that a situation may arise in which church representatives will participate in the front of accord, but not those of Solidarity. Can Solidarity avoid such participation? Probably not in the long run, because its members and society are for participation. However, one cannot help seeing that the Solidarity extreme forces are not interested in national accord. They want power, and this is why they put forward so many conditions [for participation]. For example, they say that the issue of access to the mass media, of the social economic council and so on must be settled before they join the front. Such a stance hinders and delays the implementation of the idea of the front. Also, appointing a delegate to the initiating group may not solve the issue, either. After all, such a delegate may deliberately delay action.

Solidarity's most recent activities -- attacks to take the party out of factories and attacks against factory committees -- are deliberate acts and illustrate aloofness to the front of national accord.

K. Barcikowski also presented his views on the subject of Poland's situation influencing the international arena. K. Barcikowski's speech was followed by discussion and questions. K. Barcikowski replied to questions in two installments. He did not want to talk about propaganda because he did not feel competent to do so. He opposed an attack against the minister's work, conceding that the work of the higher school law could be criticized by the school community, although this work was speedy, considering the present conditions. As for settling accounts with the culprits, this must not be done in conflict with the law. The party has applied full political sanctions -- the guilty have been removed from their positions and the party and deprived of decorations. Is this not enough? Comrades, we are reaching the point of madness!

The meeting also discussed the issue of nationalism, which is being resuscitated in various communities. K. Barcikowski stressed that he was against all kinds of nationalism, which is really being resuscitated. Asked about his attitude toward the RZECZYWISTOSC weekly, he said that he did not share the weekly's policy, nor does the weekly share his policies. We are even.

Discussing the strikes and the supposed attempts to prolong them, K. Barcikowski said that the point is not to immediately sign the just demands -- all demands are just today -- but to implement them. Strikes are the easiest weapons, but both sides must pay for them. For the first time the cost of the Zyrardow strike will be footed by both sides. Solidarity will pay from its funds. If it always has to pay, perhaps strikes will be shorter.

On the elections to the people's councils. We are a political party so we must ask ourselves how we are going to win such elections. The decision on the date of elections is an element of political struggle and of struggle for power everywhere.

As for divisions within the Politburo, K. Barcikowski said that differences existed everywhere and there is no reason why they should not be present within the leadership. However, every team must be ruled by principles of loyalty. I will not travel all over Poland and spread rumors, although some colleagues happen to do so. He said that the composition of the Politburo was "correct," because it reflects all the main streams within the party.

As for power sharing, this has already happened and will continue, especially in the personnel policy relating to top positions. The proposal to have two legislative chambers requires discussion.

Asked for his attitude toward the strike at Warsaw University, K. Barcikowski said that it would last as long as "you decide." "Your school, your strike." The government has not backed the concept of self-government for nothing.

Perhaps many comrades will be helped by K. Barcikowski's statement about his own party integrity. Asked whether it would not be better to dissolve the party and to set up a new and more homogeneous party in the way of the Hungarian example, he replied that he owed most of his life to the PZPR -- its history and traditions. One cannot set up new bodies without a pedigree. "I defend the PZPR -- it is my party. The PZPR represents the years of my youth, struggles, defeats and victories. Have I been better than my party?"

ORZECHOWSKI: ACCORD NEEDED AT GRASSROOTS LEVEL

LD011510 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Interview with Marian Orzechowski, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, by unidentified correspondent in Wroclaw, date unspecified -- recorded]

[Text] [Passage indistinct] [Question] [Words indistinct] the party organizations expect something more than a short, laconic communique concerning [word indistinct] the joint agreement from the talks conducted between the government and Solidarity.

[Answer] This cannot be an idea which will be specified by the Politburo, by the Central Committee of our party, by the voivodship aktiv or any other. The specific aspects must arise at grass-roots level, they must be the (?will) of the whole party and of all the basic organizations.

This is my idee fixe, but [words indistinct] it is fully evident that the basis and guarantee for a permanent agreement, and at the same time of the permanence of the agreement, can be (?only) an agreement by working people in the works enterprise, in the country and in the town.

If a nonparty worker is unable to come to an agreement with a party worker and to find a common language; if the Solidarity organizations in a works enterprise cannot succeed in finding a common language with the party organization and with the Industrial Branch Trade Unions, then the accord will (?fail); it will not have that permanent foundation which would constitute its success.

REPORTAGE ON WARSAW FIREFIGHTERS SCHOOL STRIKE

Official Communique

LD011904 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Communique" read by unnamed press spokesman of the metropolitan headquarters of the Citizens' Militia in Warsaw on 1 December]

[Text] In connection with the sit-in strike in progress at the former Higher Officers' Firefighting School in Warsaw, the participants -- supported by the Presidium of the Mazowsze region of NSZZ Solidarity -- are conducting a propaganda campaign using loudspeakers around the school building. A crowd began to gather today.

The behavior of people at the gathering has caused disruptions, among other things, in the safety of traffic at the crossroads of Stoleczna and Slowacki Streets. Those directing the strike action at the same time caused the halt of streetcar traffic along these streets.

The continuation of such a state of affairs, in a situation of considerable traffic intensity on the route linking the center of the town with Zoliborz and Bielany [Warsaw districts] threatens serious consequences.

In order to return order, and to ensure safety, to the region around the seat of the former Higher Officers Firefighting School -- whose buildings are the property of the Ministry of Domestic Trade and Services -- reinforced forces of order were sent there.

Strike Continues

LD012330 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The sit-in strike by student cadet officers at the former Higher Officers' Firefighting School in Warsaw continues.

The Main Command of the Firefighting Services reported that a return to thier homes is possible for student cadet officers who voluntarily leave the premises of the former school and report to their command. Until a new school is set up they will receive training in the Firefighting Service within the voivodship. By the evening 58 officer cadets reported to their command.

In connection with the continuing strike at the former Higher Officers' Firefighting School in Warsaw, the Main Command of the Firefighting Services set up an information point for parents of the students. They can telephone 45-32-51 extension 11-51 between 0900 and 1500.

Militia to Take Action

LD021054 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] As PAP has reported, on the instruction of the minister of internal affairs, at 1000 today public order detachments of the Citizens Militia began action to free the building of the Higher Officer Firefighting School. An appeal was made to people who are on the premises of the school to leave the building, and to persons gathered in the vicinity of the Higher Officers' Firefighting School to disperse and maintain calm.

The operation is still in progress. Commandant of the Higher Officers' Firefighting School Col Krzysztof (Smolarkiewicz) has been released from the school premises where he was held by those occupying the building.

Strikers Removed From School

LD021138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Text] Here is a dispatch from PAP, which we have just received;

Before 1200 the operation to free the building of the Higher Officers' Firefighting School by the forces of public order of the Citizens' Militia was completed.

The evacuation of the school building by students of the Higher Officers' Firefighting School, and by other persons on its premises has been effected.

There were no deaths and no one was hurt.

MILITIA INTERVENES IN WROCLAW STUDENT STRIKE

LD011822 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] This afternoon in Wroclaw a group of about 50 students began to put posters on the Wroclaw radio and television building, the contents of which in a critical way refer to the activity of the mass media.

In front of the entrance to the radio station, numerous slogans were painted on the road.

The militia intervened. There were no more excesses. The paint and the posters were supplied by a Solidarity vehicle.

KRASNIK, SWIDNIK TEACHERS JOIN LUBLIN STRIKE

LD012040 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The protest action by the Teachers' Solidarity is spreading beyond Lublin. The active strike has been joined by schools in Krasnik and Swidnik. A strike was proclaimed today by teachers from catering schools, and the group of construction schools of the Lublin construction amalgamation as well as (word indistint), the vocational schools No 1 group in Krasnik.

At present 39 educational and training centers are taking part in the active strike.

PRICE COMMISSION ISSUES STATEMENT OF INCREASES

LD012206 Warsaw PAP in English 2001 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (PAP) -- "The indignation of the Solidarnosc labour union National Commission over the rise in the prices of alcoholic drinks is not understandable when one takes into account the fact that proposals to take similar steps to restore the market equilibrium were forwarded at the first congress of Solidarnosc," said a statement of the State Commission of prices (PKC) issued today.

"The Solidarnosc National Commission did not present its stand on the detailed proposal to raise the prices of alcohlic drinks although it had ample opportunities to do this. One can comprehend that it did not want to. Adopt a [words indistinct], this is, but the accusation that this price increase was not consulted with the unions is incomprehensible," went on the statement.

"The PKC regrets that the Solidarnosc National Commission decided not to submit opinions on pending increases in the prices of food, fuels, and energy. The PKC hopes that the anxiety for the well-being of the entire society and the interest in national agreement will make Solidarnosc change its stand and start normal consultations on regulating the prices of food, fuels and energy coupled with the principles of compensaiton, which is an issue of basic importance for all working people," the statement said.

REPORTAGE OF REGIONAL AGRICULTURAL STRIKES

Statement Issued in Wloclawek

LD011518 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The occupation of the building of the Wloclawek Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations by nearly a 100-strong group of private farmers, members of the Rural Solidarity of the Dobrzyn region and Kujawy is in its ninth day now.

The Protest Committee of councillors from the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circle and Organizations has published a statement.

It reads: In connection with the seizure and occupation of the headquarters of the Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations by a group from Rural Solidarity of the Dobrzyn and Kujawy region and with the fact that access to documents is being made impossible, payments of remuneration for November for the workers of our union cannot be made. Peasants in Wloclawek Voivodship, members of agricultural circles, have made a spontaneous collection which is intended for payment of advances for those most in need. I have been told by representatives of the Wloclawek Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations that the farmers of the voivodships have collected approximately Z220,000 to date.

The Wloclawek conflict is still awaiting settlement.

Lubogora Workforce To Meet

LD011640 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] In Zielona Gora during a meeting between the chairman of the voivodship People's Council and representatives of the Works Council of the Agricultural Workers Trade Union and of the Works Commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the state farm in Lubogora, it was decided that on 3 December a meeting of the workforce of this state farm will take place in Lubogora, and a founding committee will be set up in order to hold elections to the workforce self-management. Its task will be the regulation of all problems in the Lubogora works.

Following the conditional suspension of the general strike on 12 November, a strike alert has been in progress in many works enterprises of Zielona Gora Voivodship because of the Lubogora conflict.

Rzeszow Farmers End Strike

LD011930 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] An agreement was signed in Rzeszow Voivodship between NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the Rzeszow voivoda. The agreement takes into account the demands submitted by Solidarity farmers before and during the strike action. As a result of the agreement, the regional offices which were occupied by the strikers have now been vacated but the building of the state machinery servicing center is still being occupied in (?Ropczyce).

JACEK KURON INTERVIEWED ON CURRENT SITUATION

PM011111 Oslo ARBEIDERBLADET in Norwegian 23 Nov 81 p 14

[NORSK TELEGRAMBYRA correspondent Tone Rudberg Nedreaas interview with Polish dissident leader Jacek Kuron: "Only a Miracle Could Save Poland..."; date and place not specified]

[Text] "It must be admitted that the Polish Government is in a hopeless situation. If -- purely hypothetically -- it were to lay a golden egg, people would say: A) It was not made of gold; B) it is not an egg; and C) the government has stolen it and exported it to the Soviet Union."

Jacek Kuron, at present Poland's leading dissident and a target of mudslinging and criticism from the whole of officialdom in Eastern Europe, smiles broadly at this joke which is illustrative of the deep crisis of authority in today's Poland.

This crisis of authority has not only hit the party and the government, but also Solidarity. Kuron did not hesitate to make this clear.

"Solidarity's leaders have already lost control over their members. All the strikes and protest actions relating to the crisis-like food situation orginate from the grassroots, and there is nothing that Solidarity's leaders can do but make a note of them."

On the other hand there is of course nothing more to share out if people strike. "That changes nothing," Kuron said.

He attaches little importance to the change of party leader earlier this fall. The relationship between Solidarity and the government is not dependent on who is holding the reins: "From the practical viewpoint nothing changed with the departure of Stanislaw Kania and Wojciech Jaruzelski's appointment as party chief. Jaruzelski has been Kania's man all this year.

"Another thing is that the situation in general will become more tense because people are growing more impatient. The government is in no position to work out a program acceptable to the people, and this means that tension will increase at the same time as the pressure on the masses will make them radical. This could have a backlash on Solidarity, which could even run the risk of becoming smaller," Kuron said.

"The basic problem is, of course, the crisis of political power. As I see it the only thing which could save Poland, would either be a political miracle or an economic miracle. There is no other solution."

Nevertheless, Kuron denied that he is a pessimist. "This winter will be like walking a tightrope across an abyss. But I am convinced that we will manage," he said, demonstrating that he shares the defiant-despite-everything attitude often seen in Poland today. He added that if the economic miracle were to happen with the aid or help from the West, this would change the situation in a radical and positive direction.

[Question] Do you want a strong government?

[Answer] That depends on what you mean by a strong government. The only solution is a government which enjoys genuine confidence. This is completely unavoidable. Yes, I do want a strong government, but only in this sense.

[Question] Who would be able to form such a government?

[Answer] It would have to be someone who could put forward an effective and acceptable program. This should be the party's task, but in Poland this is impossible for two reasons -- first the party is paralyzed with internal dissensions; and second, the party is quite simply so compromised in the eyes of the population that nothing from that quarter would be accepted anymore.

If we were then to look to persons and institutions which enjoy general respect, then of course we have the church and Solidarity. But neither the church nor Solidarity is a ruling institution. The solution must therefore be to find people whom Solidarity would be able to support, and who could form a sort of council for national salvation.

It would have been best if the party and the government were party to such a plan -- from their viewpoint it ought to be better to share power and therefore have some, instead of refusing to share and being left with nothing. But for the time being it looks as if it will be difficult to arrange something like this. And setting up such a council without the government would only be considered in an absolutely critical situation, triggered by a civil war or widespread disturbances, for example. [answer ends]

Jacek Kuron believes that a civil war would be bound to lead to a Russian invasion. Would the establishment of a crisis council outside the government not also lead to the same thing? He shrugs his shoulders, those who live will see...

Jacek Kuron was leader of KOR [Social, Self-Defense Committee], Poland's leading and most active opposition group in recent years up to the time it dissolved itself during the Solidarity congress earlier this fall. What does he see as his mission now?

"There is no easy answer to that. In actual fact KOR was a very broad movement, the forerunner of Solidarity before it came into existence. The dissolution of KOR was only a formality, and the active KOR members are now activists inside Solidarity. I am also a member of Solidarity; it is my work."

[Question] Was it wise to let KOR become part of Solidarity and thus give the critics of the free trade union movement even better excuses for attacks?

[Answer] It is impossible to take that view, for KOR and Solidarity were one and the same. [answer ends]

Kuron himself is a scapegoat for, or perhaps rather a symbol of, all that is going wrong in Poland in the official East European view, he said. This has created a difficult task for the propaganda apparatus. For Kuron undoubtedly belongs to the moderate forces within Solidarity, and during the congress this fall he was subjected to extremely tough criticism for this.

"And," Kuron said smiling, "on the one hand the official press wanted to write that the antisocialist Kuron was sharply criticized during the congress. But on the other hand they were also forced to write that Kuron was criticized for his willingness to compromise with the government!"

GEREMEK INTERVIEWED ON ACCORD, IMF ROLE

PM011319 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 22 Nov 81 p 65

[Wlodek Goldkorn interview in Rome with Solidarity adviser Bronislaw Geremek: "Walesa Will Find a Recipe"; exact date not specified]

[Text] Rome -- Bronislaw Geremek, medievalist, member of the Polish Academy of Sciences and influential adviser to Lech Walesa: We met with him on the day after the Solidarity leader's summit meeting with Primate Jozef Glemp and Wojciech Jaruzelski. "A feeling of consensus must be restored to Polish society," he told us, "and I believe that the psychological shock caused in Polish society by Walesa's meeting with Glemp and Jaruzelski is a good start for a change in the country."

Question: Solidarity has proposed a new social agreement....

Answer: Yes, an agreement which must not replace the Gdansk accords, but make them effective. One way -- and this was discussed at the summit -- would be to create a social economic council composed of individuals not tied to any of the major components of Polish society. It would have to have access to the statistics bureau, to radio and television....

Question: But this is unthinkable, in view of the attitude that the government has held hitherto.

Answer: A convergence between the government's and the movement's demands is now possible. It is a matter of specifics: We, for instance, have asked the workers not to strike for 3 months....

Question: What if the workers ignore you? Will you expel them from the trade union, as Walesa has threatened?

Answer: Our internal discipline depends not on threats but on conscience. Of course, in exceptional situations such as the one that we are experiencing now, all labor action must be in line with the trade union's general strategy. We have therefore formed a disciplinary committee, but it is more of an arbitration commission than a tribunal.

Question: If Poland is accepted into the IMF, as Solidarity has requested, the workers will have to adapt to very tough sacrifices.

Answer: As long as the worker is sure that his effort is not wasted, he is willing to make any sacrifice. IMF membership will facilitate the workers' monitoring of government action, at least in the economic field. Moreover, the situation demands that the workers adopt a new attitude to their work: This is only possible by destroying the power of the "Nomenklatura." This is why the emphasis on self-management is so important. In fact, self-management is a new way of working; it stimulates work.

Question: How will Solidarity organize during the February local elections?

Answer: I reply in a personal capacity. In my opinion it is to be hoped that the political nature of these elections will be eliminated, by introducing very small constituencies in which only one representative can be elected. This would mean voting for an individual, for somebody and something that you know. It would also avoid the almost certain defeat of the Polish United Workers Party; in any case, at a grassroots level many communists are popular. In the leaderships of Solidarity's factory organizations, 25 percent of electees are communists acknowledged to be capable and honest. The people are at odds with only the higher echelons of the party, which are more politically characterized. Why, then, should these local elections not be played down, if possible? The next general election will not be until 1984; many things could change in Poland before then.

TRIAL OF PILA PAMPHLET PRINTERS BEGINS

LD012340 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2230 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The trial of Jaroslaw Gruszkowski, press spokesman of the Pila regional executive of NSZZ Solidarity, and Franciszek Langner, chairman of the Work's Committee at the "Polan" plant in Pila, has started at Pila regional court. The indictment charges them with having ordered the printing of two pamphlets [word indistinct] this year -- "The Poznan June 1956" and "The Enemy Was Once Our Friend" -- without the consent of the Main Office for the Control of Press Publications and Public Performances.

In view of the need to supplement evidence given by defendants and witnesses, the court has ordered a break in the trial's proceedings until 22 December.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI SCORES SOLIDARITY ACTIONS

Media Access Campaign

LD011500 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 1 Dec 81

["Invectives in Place of Arguments" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (PAP) -- The Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI today said that the Solidarity-inspired propaganda graffiti campaign was indicative of three things:

First, that "the ethical and moral restraints, or even sheer decency are alien to part of the union's leadership and its propaganda machine;"

Second, that in a bid "to avert a rift within its ranks at any price," the union's leadership has set out "to whip up a psychosis of the union facing an ostensible menace from the state authority," which purpose is served by a hyperemotional tenor of the propaganda reflected in the invectives it employs;

Third, "an overuse of invectives and epithets in propaganda usually testifies to the lack of matter-of-fact arguments about the alleged absence of the union's access to the mass media."

In an article entitled as above, Army Colonel Leslaw Wojtasik wrote that "in reality this access is a social fact to be seen by everybody who is not blinded by hatred."

"The Solidarity concept is not about access to the mass media, but is designed to dominate them, to monopolize every piece of information about the union.

"The current media-access propaganda campaign pursued by Solidarity is part of the general strategy to undercut the state authority and discredit legal authority in the public opinion," the colonel said.

'Alleged Persecution'

PM011441 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Article by Lt Col Dr Wladyslaw Iwaniec, qualified assistant professor: "Who Does Not Abide by the Content of Point Four of the Gdansk Accords?"]

[Text] The question of whether the state authorities have or have not been abiding by point four of the Gdansk accord has been one of the matters frequently mentioned in speeches by NSZZ Solidarity leaders, in statements made by its representatives and in various documents and publications. It is an issue which Solidarity has often turned into a weapon with which to attack the authorities. It is, therefore, worthwhile to analyze the matter comprehensively in a formal and legal context.

To make the matter under discussion perfectly clear, it is necessary to recall that point four of the Gdansk accord states that no repressive measures should be taken against anyone for his political views and that political prisoners should be released. Since the interpretation of this point has aroused controversy, it is worthwhile quoting its content in full relying on the text of the "protocol of Accord Concluded by the Government Commission and the Interenterprise Strike Committee at the Gdansk Shipyard on 31 August 1980." Point four of the protocol reads as follows: A) "People dismissed from work after the 1970 and 1976 strikes and students expelled from universities because of their views are to be reinstated; B) All political prisoners (including Edmund Zadrozynski, Jan Kozlowski and Marek Kozlowski) are to be released; and C) Repressive measures relating to people's opinions are to be discontinued." A four-point written agreement was reached with respect to matters mentioned under point four. Let us quote just one of them, that is, subpoint "D" which states that it has been agreed that "freedom of expression of opinions in public and vocational life is to be fully ensured."

In order to dispel any doubts, let us cite in addition some relevant excerpts from the protocols of other accords. In the "Szczecin accord," for instance, it was stated that "no repressive measures will be taken against political activists provided their activities are not aimed in a criminal manner against the socialist system and the basic interest of the Polish People's Republic and provided the activists concerned do not commit any common crimes."

As far as the protocol of the accord concluded in Jastrzebie is concerned, it was merely stated that full security (no liability to punishment for activities connected with strikes) would be ensured for strikers, their representatives in enterprise strike committees and interfactory strike committees and their families (a list of these people comprising more than 2,000 names was included in Annex Two to the protocol).

This is what formal provisions with respect to freedom of opinion and avoidance of repressive measures against citizens for their opinions look like. I have deliberately mentioned detailed provisions relating either directly (Gdansk and Szczecin protocols) or indirectly (Jastrzebie protocol) to the problem discussed. For it is indispensable to compare with the established facts Solidarity's numerous complaints about alleged repressive measures taken against citizens because of their political views.

At this point, the following question may arise: What is it all about? What is the situation really like -- are there people in Poland who have been either imprisoned or persecuted in some other way for their opinions or are there no such people? If not, why do Solidarity's representatives raise this issue so forcefully and so often?

This question must first of all be answered with a firm statement that no one is either imprisoned or in any other way persecuted for his opinions in Poland. To be frank, there has also been much exaggeration with respect to so-called martyrs and victims of repression among activists of extremist opposition groups active in previous years. Since such organizations (Social Self-Defense Committee - Workers Defense Committee [KSS-KOR]) and Confederation for an Independent Poland [KPN] did exist, since opposition materials were published and since the people involved were able to freely travel abroad and give interviews right and left (or rather right only) any complaints about terror and repression amount to gross exaggeration. Obviously, this does not apply to people against whom repressive measures were taken for strike activities in 1970 and 1976 but those were completely different people.

And what is it like now? The fact that, for instance, posters and leaflets are very often stuck on walls in our streets, that activists and emissaries of all sorts and kinds openly sling mud at the existing political system, the party and our alliances, and that antistate and antialliance publications are printed, duplicated and disseminated on a large scale can provide an answer to this question. All this has been done quite openly and, recently (in Katowice and Wroclaw), ostentatiously, decidedly with a desire to provoke. And it is in a situation of this kind that Solidarity activists have raised the problem of alleged persecution for opinions!

This could be called sheer demagoguery if there were no deeper aspects of the phenomenon to be considered. There has been a great deal of demagoguery in it but, it has also been possible to perceive a clearly pronounced scheme for intentionally influencing public consciousness. Furthermore, not only has use been made of some rightly criticized propaganda practices of the previous period but solutions whose prototypes are incomparably worse have been put into practice. It is, therefore, worthwhile discussing some of the mechanisms used with respect to the matter under consideration in order to compare them with the provisions included in the accords mentioned at the beginning of the article.

Spreading the belief among the public that there are people in Poland who have been persecuted because of their political views is the main objective of these activities. Two methods have been used to achieve it.

First, no opportunity has been missed for emphasizing that the authorities have failed to abide by the provisos mentioned under point four of the Gdansk accord. This slogan has been used very frequently. It was forcefully put forward at the first congress where two resolutions relating to this matter were even adopted. Even the National Commission's chairman himself stated, during an interview for POLITYKA (No 42, 17 October 1981), that the alleged violation of the above mentioned point four by the government was one of the main reasons why the trade union has engaged in political activities. Some other activists have been bandying this "argument" about only too often. Why? Because it has long been realized that if any statement is continually repeated, in the end people will either come to believe that it is true or at least have doubts about the truthfulness of any statement made by the other side.

And the second method, whose aim is to support the first method, consists in pointing to people allegedly victimized because of their opinions. For instance, a nonexistent political aspect of the Kowalczyk brothers' affair has been fabricated on that basis. The view has been promoted that they are political prisoners suffering for their political beliefs. And what happened? The scheme has proved partly successful. Many institutions, organizations and people have sprung to their defense. Once the real motives and nature of their actions were explained in detail, the matter was dropped. The trial of the KPN leaders is yet another example of this. Since on this occasion the nature of those people's activities was really political, the matter seems to be clear. However, there are significant "buts" here. What is most important is the fact that the matter is unrelated to the above-mentioned point four of the accord. This lack of connection is mainly a result of the fact that views believed to be politically harmful are not what is on trial. The trial concerns politically harmful ACTIVITIES [word published in capitals]. For if the people tried to hold some political views of their own, that is their affair.

As we know, some other people among our community hold views different from the party's official views and no one has either imprisoned them or put them on trial. However, if, as the indictment asserts, those people were engaged in activities harmful to the state by setting up an organization whose program included a change in the existing constitutional and legal order, these activities can in no way be included in the framework defined under point four of the accord.

So the mechanism of activities discussed here consists in manipulation of public opinion and falsely including actual antistate activities under the head of merely political beliefs. Political activities clearly harmful to the state have been called "holding views" and the people who have been brought to justice for these activities have been called people imprisoned for their beliefs. And the assertion by the accused that their antistate activities, which they have admitted, are lawful and consistent with the Constitution of the Polish People's Republic is completely fanciful.

The above-mentioned case is a classic example of a misrepresentation of facts aimed at securing the good will and support of public opinion and demonstrating that the authorities have allegedly failed to abide by the accords. This is a blatant example but the action mechanism adopted on that occasion has been utilized -- albeit on a smaller scale -- on innumerable other occasions. In many cases attempts to bring people to justice either for administrative or criminal offenses and even attempts to clarify matters by the forces of law and order with respect to regional Solidarity activists who have either caused or participated in any disturbances, have been interpreted as an attack on the trade union, provocation by the authorities or persecution of people for their beliefs. How many leaflets were issued and statements and speeches made in connection with such affairs and on how many occasions has a state of strike readiness been declared or local strikes even taken place? And all these activities date from the arrest of two people for duplicating secret materials taken from the General Prosecutor's Office. This was the first -- and, it must be admitted, successful -- attempt to make trade union members immune from, and place them above, the law (so far I have not heard whether the culprits have been punished).

Many similar attempts have since been made and trade union members have frequently been mobilized for the defense of their activists and members in connection with private matters and matters completely unconnected with the trade union's interests. The events at the Szczyglowice mine and the Polmo enterprises in Krosno are the most recent examples of this. However, both those events and the openly provocative behavior of the representatives of Solidarity regional organizations in Katowice (on 20 October) and Wroclaw (on 21 October) clearly show that Solidarity, which has so bitterly attacked the authorities for their alleged noncompliance with the Gdansk accord, has itself been openly breaking it. Such acts as organizing an attack on a man's dignity or even letting it happen only because the man involved holds different views (Szczyglowice and Krosno) can, after all, be in no way reconciled with the grandiloquently proclaimed principle of freedom of belief and freedom from persecution for one's beliefs.

Let me mention in conclusion yet another matter. When analyzing the resolutions adopted by the first NSZZ Solidarity congress and the occasions when the trade union has endeavored to protect people suspected of breaking the law, you gain the impression that this is a matter of special importance to the trade union. The congress recognized the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners as its agency and adopted a resolution calling for the protection of people imprisoned for their beliefs (that is, KPN leaders). The protection due (in accordance with the accords) to the organizers of last year's events has been extended over members of decidedly oppositionist organizations who are also Solidarity members. As a result of a decision adopted by the congress, this protection has also been extended over some other people even though they are not Solidarity members (for instance, members of the Committee for the Defense of Political Prisoners). So the following question is bound to arise in this connection: On what grounds has point four of the Gdansk accord been interpreted in this way? For the content of the accord as regards this matter gives no room for such interpretation. Let us ask therefore: Who has violated point four of the Gdansk accord? In view of the fact mentioned above the answer is simple. It is not the government which has failed to comply with the accord as far as that point is concerned. It is the Solidarity leadership which has ignored it, scorned principles of common sense and taunted public opinion.

PAP DESCRIBES THE TRADE UNION ORGANIZATIONS

LD011512 Warsaw PAP in English 1400 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 1 Dec (PAP) -- The trade union movement in Poland looks quite different from what it was a year ago. The Trade Unions Association, a uniform union structure affiliating 23 branch unions and represented by the Central Council of Trade Unions, which existed before August 1980, was the target of strong social criticism and ceased to exist. It was replaced by a pluralistic trade union organisational system.

There are now more than 100 registered trade unions in Poland. Among them are: The independent labour union Solidarity with its headquarters in Gdansk, which is represented by the Solidarity National Commission. Solidarity has its regional divisions or chapters, which number [words indistinct] last August. Solidarity assesses its membership at 9.5 million.

There are also Branch Trade Unions with a membership of some 3.5 million, which over the last year have substantially democratized their structure and principles governing their activity having defined themselves as independent and self-governed unions. The 23 Branch Trade Unions are represented nationwide by the All-Poland Commission for Trade Union Cooperation, with headquarters in Warsaw.

The Autonomous Trade Unions, another union body, are grouped in the Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions with headquarters in Warsaw. The group affiliates 35 small unions founded after August 1980 with total membership of some 750 thousand.

The Polish Teachers' Union acts as an autonomous federation. Its democratic tradition goes back to 1930. The union's membership of some 600 thousand is divided into two sections, grouping educational and scientific workers.

Apart from that there are about a dozen independent and self-governed trade unions with small memberships not affiliated to any of the above groups.

The socialized economy sector employs 12.6 million persons. The exact membership of the individual trade union organisations is hard to define since some 15 to 30 percent of the employees belong to two trade unions. Moreover, all labour group organisations also affiliate pensioners.

The Farmers Solidarity, an independent self-governed union of private farmers which groups individual farmers and their dependents working on the same farm, was registered in May this year. It has a membership of some 2.5 million.

The common platform of the diversified trade union movement in Poland is the fact that, in accord with the Gdansk agreement and union statutes, the trade unions uphold Poland's Constitution, do not aspire to the role of political party, recognize the leading role of the Polish United Workers Party in the state as the basis of Poland's socialist system, and do not undermine the established system of Poland's international alliances.

But, as shown by practice, certain extreme links of Solidarity disregard the agreements of Gdansk and Szczecin as well as the statute provisions. This fact was emphasized during discussion at the 6th plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee.

ZSMP HOLDS PLENUM, DISCUSSES ECONOMIC REFORM

LD011538 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] The plenum of the Central Board of the Union of Socialist Polish Youth [ZSMP] is holding debates at the Nowotko engineering works in Warsaw.

Matters connected with the participation of young people in the implementation of the economic reform are being discussed, as is the role and place of the individual cells of the organization in the self-managing enterprise.

The materials and proposals which have been prepared are the result of consultations among members of the ZSMP in over 200 of the largest production enterprises in our country.

They concern mainly the social and everyday conditions of working youth, young married couples and families, housing, the possibility of improving qualifications and the supply of state goods to the market.

Marian Wozniak, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, is participating in the plenum.

ANTICRISIS STAFF OFFICIAL ON MILK FOR CHILDREN

LD012318 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Unidentified reporter interview with unnamed director after Operational Anticrisis Staff meeting 1 December -- recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] It is now 1429 and the Operational Anticrisis Staff ended a session just a few minutes ago. Many matters were discussed there including supplies for the Christmas holiday period and the supply of milk. This talk will be devoted to this last subject. To jog your memories let me say that powdered milk has been rationed so far and will continue to be rationed but only for children under 1 year old. New decisions have been made. Mr Director, what are these decisions?

[Answer] By a decision of today's staff, milk having a 3.2 percent fat content will be put back into the trade network for children 1-3 years old.

[Question] This will be bottled milk?

[Answer] Yes. The date when this decision will take effect, because I think this is important for everyone, too, will be 1 January for the three main areas -- Katowice, Warsaw and Lodz -- and 1 February for the remaining towns.

[Question] What will be the effects of this? After all, we do not have too much of this fat.

[Answer] The fact that the shortage of such milk really is having a negative effect on the children's health brought about the decision on introducing this milk. As you yourself have said this is also having negative effects in the form of a further reduction in the production of butter, amounting to some 5,000 tons annually. However, the health of children is so valuable here that no price is too high. Thank you.

[Reporter] I shall add to this piece of information by telling you that this ration will be one liter of milk per day for each child 1 to 3 years old.

MILITIA COLONEL DISCUSSES ECONOMIC OFFENSES

PM011453 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 18 Nov 81 p 3

[Capt Roman Lercher undated interview with Col Tadeusz Stasiak, deputy director of the Fight Against Economic Offenses Bureau at the Polish Citizen's Militia main headquarters: "In the Interest of All Citizens"]

[Text] [Question] In view of the difficult socioeconomic situation in which our country has long found itself, it would be strange if the bureau represented by you, Comrade Colonel, complained about lack of work....

Col T. Stasiak: Indeed. And I must immediately reassure you that we have quite a lot of work and, in the context of the disastrous state of the economy, this can give no cause for satisfaction. The department dealing with economic offenses has engaged in energetic and comprehensive action with a view to curbing or eliminating any phenomena which mar the functioning system of the national economy, especially the domestic market. We have mainly been concerned with ensuring public safety and order and improving public discipline in the economic sphere.

[Question] I suppose that economic deliquency cannot be deemed a structurally homogeneous phenomenon?

Col T. Stasiak: No, it cannot. The bulk of such offenses result in relatively small losses, not exceeding Z20,000. They represent more than 80 percent of all economic offenses and are dangerous only because of their number. However, during the past 2 years, we have observed a downward trend in this sphere -- from more than 75,000 in 1979 down to a little more than 70,000 during the past year. Although less frequent, offenses resulting in considerable economic losses are more serious.

With reference to the current year, it should be emphasized that three main trends have appeared in the structure of economic offenses -- a sharp increase in the number of speculation cases, which reached especially disturbing proportion in August and September, an increase in the scale of bad management and squandering of public property, and a considerable -- more than 50-percent -- decrease in the number of cases of foreign currency smuggling...

[Question] The last mentioned fact is likely to cause suprise.

Col T. Stasiak: Maybe only at first sight. If you study offenses of this kind more closely you will understand more easily this, in principle, natural trend. It has been a result, among other things, of the fact that in the present situation it is unprofitable to bring gold into the country and that sources of illegal influx of foreign exchange into Poland have been curtailed. In view of the insignificant tourist exchanges and an unusually severe customs check on people leaving the GDR, the CSSR and the USSR, extremely little interest has been shown in the currencies of socialist countries. However, we continue to unmask many notorious foreign exchange traffickers -- the case of a private footware manufacturer who bought hard currency worth Z10 million on the black market may serve as one of the most recent example of our activities. We also deal with hard-currency hucksters creating disturbances in front of PEWEX stores.

[Question] So let us discuss some much more important phenomena which interfere with the functioning of the market on a larger scale.

Col T. Stasiak: As I have already mentioned, one of them is speculation, and the fight against it is not only the main task of the law enforcement organs but of all social forces, since this is in the interest of the state and all citizens. As far as the fight against speculation is concerned, we have already received concrete help and support from military regional operational groups, and we rely on their further help and support. Joint action has already resulted in a considerable curtailing of simple manifestations of this phenomenon and in the elimination to a considerable extent of speculation from market places and bazzars.

However, the speculation market has been a result of the activities of well organized gangs. Let me give you some most recent examples of this: A criminal group of people employed by the voivodship rural construction cooperative in Siedlce engaged in speculative dealings in construction materials -- some 26 million bricks were "sold" illegaly. The Katowice Voivodship Citizens' Militia headquarters has been making preliminary inquiries into a case of illegal trading in alcohol worth some Z2 million purchased at "PEWEX:" In September and October, the manager of the intervoivodship invalids' commerical cooperatives department at Dynow, in Przemysl Voivodship, sold alcohol valued at more than Z700,000 in violation of the control regulations.

WPHW [expansion unknown, possibly, voivodship internal trade enterprise] employees in Zamosc bought 58 carpets worth Z458,000 from the Tomaszow Mazowiecki carpets factory, sold them outside trade centers and gave the cash to a WPHW radio and television store in Bilgoraj....

[Question] This list could, no doubt, be further expanded, especially since such offenses as bribery and offenses by state officials go hand in hand with speculation as such....

Col T. Stasiak: An analysis of criminal cases has shown that the number of preliminary proceedings initiated in connection with public officials' venality -- for this is how offenses such as bribery are officially called in the state administration -- amounted last year to 26.5 percent of all offenses of this kind throughout the economic sphere. State officials have mainly been accepting bribes for allocation of premises, the issue of permits with respect to production and trade activities and services, the allocation of building and recreation plots and the allocation of agricultural machines and construction materials, falsifying control results relating to the nonsocialized sector and assisting in the recovery of forfeited driving licenses. The great majority of offenses of this kind are committed at a lower level of the administrative organs, in particular in rural and urban and rural district offices [urzedy gminne i miejskogminne].

[Question] And so it is difficult to detect the great majority of these offenses?

Col T. Stasiak: Obviously, because any two sides involved in an offense are anxious to conceal it as thoroughly as possible. But nonetheless we have been detecting an increasing number of cases involving bribery and corruption as a result, among other things, of a climate of public censure and decided condemnation of such acts which has recently helped us. In the first 9 months of the current year, the number of initiated preliminary proceedings against public officials has increased more than 30 percent.

[Question] Increasing economic difficulties have led to constantly new situations conducive to crime and have created premises for an increasingly obvious increase in economic delinquency. After all, literally everything can be an object of speculation....

Col T. Stasiak: I agree. However, some goods are in especially great demand, including, for instance, gasoline, oils and automotive spare parts. The demand for these articles is enormous and this has led to an increase in the number of people looking for an easy and quick way of becoming rich. Here is one of many examples: The manager of the petroleum products administration enterprise department in Nowa Wies Wielka in Bydgoszcz Voivodship, with some other people stole 10,000 liters of ethylene 94 -- an entire cistern -- worth Z210,000. The aim of this criminal act was obvious.

[Question] The fight against bad management and squandering of public property is an extremely important social task which you undoubtedly perform. In a crisis situation, no one can be allowed either to destroy or squander our common assets with impunity....

Col T. Stasiak: We concentrate our activities aimed at preventing and combating offenses relating to bad management mainly on the following issues: protection of the food economy, prevention of the destruction of construction materials and equipment relating to investment projects whose continuation has been halted because of lack of funds, and prevention of any squandering of fuel- and energy-producing raw materials, among other things, through the control of means of transportation and prevention of "empty" runs.

Because examples strike the imagination most vividly, here are some most recent examples taken from the 26 October-1 November 1981 period. In the regional land reclamation enterprise in Biala Podlaska, appropriate agrotechnical deadlines and sowing conditions were not maintained at the time when grass was being sown and, as a result, losses amounting to Z1.2 million were suffered. At Lomazy fruit and vegetables purchasing center, which comes under WSO [expansion unknown, possibly voivodship fruit cooperative] in Biala Podlaska, a ton of carrots went bad.

While a fire station was being constructed in Durow -- the same region -- 21 tons of cement were allowed to go to waste. During a check on warehouses belonging to "Spolem" voivodship consumers' cooperative in Nowy Sacz, it was discovered that 45,000 tons of imported wheat flour worth some Z190,000 had been contaminated by mealworm [mol maczyny] as a result of long storage. In the same city, where meat and meat products are in very short supply, it was discovered at the meat enterprise that 1,940 kg of Lithuanian and Hussar sausage went bad because of the use of an unsuitable kind of fat.

In the first 9 months of the current year the results of the fight against crime in the sphere of the food economy have shown that the situation has remained very dangerous. During that period, more than 4,000 preliminary investigations were concluded and it was proved that losses amounting to more than Z62 million were incurred as a result of inefficient management. This was a 35.5 percent increase compared with the previous year.

[Question] These are shocking, perturbing examples, especially as far as food products are concerned. Obviously, offenses must be detected and people guilty of neglect and carelessness in their duties must be punished severely, but....

Col T. Stasiak: But quite so. In view of the country's difficult economic situation it has become imperative to protect public property more effectively against delinquency. It is a task facing not only the law enforcement and control organs but also and mainly the economic administration and party and trade union organizations -- all the honest citizens of our country.

[Question] Thank you for the interview.

NATIONAL DEFENSE LEAGUE HOLDS PLENUM 27 NOV

AU011430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Nov 81 p 6

[PAP report: "The Plenum of the National Defense League Central Administration"]

[Text] On 27 November a plenum of the National Defense League Central Administration took place in Warsaw. It was devoted to discussing the tasks facing the league with regard to strengthening the country's defenses, social discipline and order as well as ensuring rational and careful management within the league.

In both the report of the chairman of the National Defense League Central Administration, Gen Waclaw Jagas, and in the discussion, it was emphasized that it is now essential to deepen defensive awareness among league members and to make them more aware of their responsibility, as citizens, to increase Poland's strength and security and its friendship and alliance with the soviet Union and the other socialist countries. It is also essential to form militant ideological and political attitudes within the league in defense of the authority of the people and socialism.

Other requirements are the improvement and enrichment of ways to establish patriotic and internationalist attitudes, and to spread a thorough knowledge of the century-old traditions of the workers' movement. This includes knowledge about Poland's armed forces, particularly the history of the Polish People's Army and its contribution to victory and to the defense of socialist Poland. A strengthening of the ideas of brothership-in-arms with the Soviet Army and with the remaining armies of the Warsaw Pact is also essential.

The accomplishment of these tasks, it was indicated, will confirm the ideological and political identity of the National Defense League and its worthiness as a patriotic defense organization. The issues which were the subject of the debates were reflected in the plenum's adoption of a resolution on the directions of the National Defense League's further activity.

GENERAL SIWICKI MEETS WITH WAR VETERANS

LD260046 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] The International Brigade named after Gen Jaroslaw Dabrowski was formed 43 years ago. In this Polish formation volunteers from 54 countries fought for the freedom of the Spanish Republic.

At the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Warsaw tribute to those fallen in the battles for the national and social liberation is being paid by members of the Dabrowski Brigade. Wreaths and flowers are being placed at other places of national memory.

A delegation of the veterans of battles in Spain was met by Gen Florian Siwicki, alternate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo, chief of the General Staff, and vice minister of national defense. General Siwicki conveyed to the delegation expressions of deep respect from the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense and all soldiers of the Polish People's Army.

1830 UPRISING AGAINST RUSSIA COMMEMORATED

LD301524 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov (PAP) -- Ceremonies to mark the 151st anniversary of the outbreak of the armed uprising in November of 1830 against Tsarist Russia, organised by officer cadets led by Lieutenant Piotr Wysocki, were held throughout the country.

Officer cadets stood guard at monuments commemorating places linked with the history of national-liberation struggles waged by Poles.

The ceremonial change of the guards at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier was watched by Varsovians and tourists.

Officer cadets wearing historical uniforms and pathfinders stood guard at monuments and plaques connected with the November uprising. November 29, the day of outbreak of the uprising, has come to be known as the officer cadet's day.

RUSSIAN DEFEAT PANORAMA DISPLAYED IN WROCLAW

LD260218 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] The Raclawice Panorama [depicting Russian defeat by Poles in 1794], a canvas by Wojciech Kossak and Jan Styka, has been transported to the Wroclaw rotunda, which was begun 10 years ago and fully completed not long ago. The work was carried out by several dozen cadets from the Tadeusz Kosciuszko Mechanized Troops College and students of the Wroclaw Polytechnic. The canvas of the panorama is about 120 meters long, 15 meters high and weighs 3.5 tons.

WARSAW BRIDGE NAMED AFTER WORLD WAR II FIGURE

LD282238 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] The newly built Warsaw thoroughfare has been named Home Army Avenue and its bridge has received the name of Gen Stefan Rowecki [commander of the Home Army controlled by the Polish Government in exile in London during World War II]. Today's patriotic and religious demonstration was attended by a crowd of many thousands which filled the Wislostrade and the roadway of the new bridge. Scores of colored flags lined the bridge. They included the combat standards from the years of occupation.

In addition to soldiers from all Home Army regions, the ceremony was attended by numerous Warsaw citizens, young people, representatives of the world of science and culture as well as trade unions, including delegations of the Masowsze region National Commission. In a book dedicated to the memory of Primate Stefan Wyszysnki, Home Army chaplain, the veterans placed their signatures to commemorate the handing over to the community of the route constituting a monument to the Home Army.

An open air mass was celebrated by Bishop Jerzy Modzelewski together with Home Army chaplains and parish priests from the Warsaw parishes. When the bishop travelled later by open car to bless the bridge, Krzysztof Kolberger and Daniel Olbryski recited poems by Polish poets.

In his sermon, Bishop Modzelewski asserted that in the contemporary era marked by mistrust and misunderstandings, this bridge, a symbolic route of harmony, should become a catalyst for the consolidation of social and national bonds among Poles. After the mass, the delegation placed bouquets of flowers at the foot of a granite plaque in honor of General Rowecki. Afterwards a parade of Home Army units and the community took place across the bridge. A wreath of red and white flowers with the emblem of fighting Poland and an anchor was lowered into the waves of the Vistula.

MEAT INDUSTRY OFFICIAL ON DECEMBER SUPPLY

LD020918 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1530 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Jerzy Grudzinski, vice director of the center of meat industry, has stated at an interview with a PAP correspondent that the supply of meat to the market in December will not differ from the supply in the previous months. At present the meat industry has no reserves.

SUGAR PRODUCTION FIGURES MEET REQUIREMENTS

LD260042 Warsaw PAP in Russian 1500 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Nov (PAP) -- It is estimated that this year's beet harvest in Poland is a good one, and will thus contribute to a considerable increase in sugar production compared with that of previous years. It emerges from the data obtained so far that about 1.6 million tons of sugar will have been produced during the sugar campaign, which is still in progress, and this meets the level of the requirements for supplying the domestic market with sugar. One must add that in 1976, sugar production was 1.7 million tons. In the following 3 years it was somewhere between 1.65 million and 1.7 million tons; in 1979 it dropped to 1,454,000 tons and last year it was only 1,042,000 tons.

This year's sugar production will make it possible to fully cover the requirements of the domestic market in the sphere of supplying the population with sugar to the tune of 1.5 kgs per person per month and to meet more fully than in 1980 the requirements of the sugar and sugar-refining industries.

By 24 November 1.2 million tons of sugar [words indistinct] and the regular deliveries of beet was 15.6 million tons.

PRICES RAISED FOR PRIVATE FISHERMEN'S CATCH

LD270402 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] We have received a report that the talks between representatives of private sea fishermen and the Ministry of Maritime Economy have ended. According to a decision by Minister Stanislaw Bejger, in view of the changes in the prices of liquid fuels, retroactive to 23 November the procurement prices of fish bought from private fishermen are raised by an average of 10 zolty per kilogram. The procurement price table will be worked out by the end of the month and will be in force until the end of the year. The representatives of the sea fishermen's association expressed satisfaction over the outcome of the talks in Warsaw.

NOVEMBER COAL EXTRACTION FIGURES SHOW INCREASE

LD020204 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Summary] The average daily coal extraction for November amounted to 612,000 tons and was almost 13,000 tons higher than the extraction in September.

WARSAW MAN ARRESTED FOR SPYING FOR NATO STATE

AU011539 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Nov 81 p 5

[Text] PAP -- The Ministry of Internal Affairs reports that its security service has revealed that Ryszard T., a Polish citizen from Warsaw, was conducting espionage activities for the intelligence service of a NATO state. The military prosecutor arrested Ryszard T. on 27 November 1981. Investigations are underway.

NEW COMMITTEE PLANS KATYN COMMEMORATION

LD301518 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Szczecin, 30 Nov (PAP) -- A founding meeting of the committee to commemorate the victims of the Katyn crime was held in Szczecin. The meeting was attended by about 50 people from various backgrounds. The objective of the group's activities is to place plaques in the Szczecin Cathedral and at the central cemetary dedicated to those who were murdered in Katyn and other such places of crime. Another objective is to collect, publish and promote documents which tell the facts of these crimes.

TRYBUNA LUDU ON OPENING OF GENEVA TALKS

LD301642 Warsaw PAP in English 1415 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Warsaw, 30 Nov, (PAP) — The Soviet-U.S. talks beginning in Geneva today are accompanied by hopes that are not free of worry, wrote TRYBUNA LUDU today. It was in the last days only that the atmosphere cleared, Leonid Brezhnev's visit to West Germany acting here as an obvious catalyzer inducing the U.S. administration to manifest a readiness to negotiate that would correspond to the readiness of the Soviet Union.

The present return to Geneva is both of a substantial and a symbolic significance, the daily continued. First, it means resigning from imposing upon the Soviet Union unrealistic preconditions that block the way to possible agreement. Second, it launches a negotiation mechanism on a concrete and important issue. Third, it announces the resuming of a dialogue between the two superpowers which concerns a vast range of strategical issues, thus a chance for establishing reciprocal relations in a constructive manner and world peace.

We welcome with satisfaction the return to Geneva seeing it as a chance for a gradual reconstruction of global detente, the daily stressed. We are directly interested in decreasing nuclear tension in Europe, not to mention that improved international relations would help us overcome the crisis. On its side, our society should take into account that the course of the dialogue, favourable for us, requires also peace and stabilization in Poland, TRYBUNA LUDU concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS BREZHNEV VISIT TO WEST GERMANY

AU271635 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 23 Nov 81 p 6

[Ryszard Drecki commentary: "The Most Important Event of the Year"]

[Text] L. Brezhnev's visit is regarded in the Rhine capital as the event of the year. An expression of local and international interest in the Soviet leader's talks in Bonn is the fact that around 1,600 reporters from all over the world registered at the press center.

The political climate at the beginning of the visit is characterized by a marked rise in optimism concerning West German-Soviet relationships. The conclusion last Friday of the "deal of the century" calling for supplying to West Germany 10 and 1/2 billion cubic meters of Soviet natural gas per year from 1984 to 2010 in exchange for a supply of pipes and industrial equipment to the Soviet Union for building a gas pipeline has contributed to this.

Unfortunately one cannot note the same optimistic and constructive mood with regard to the second group of topics of the West German-Soviet summit meeting; that is, the topic of disarmament. In this respect the political climate has deteriorated in the last few days. The clear, negative reaction of the Soviet Union toward President Reagan's speech last Wednesday brought out a chain of statements by West German politicians in which they defended the concepts of their American ally as suiting their own interests. In this way, the Washington proposals for a "zero option" concerning nuclear missiles in Europe led to certain, though not direct, disturbances along the Moscow-Bonn axis with regard to these very problems.

The activities of some internal forces in the FRG also smack of disturbances. On Sunday afternoon a number of demonstrations occurred in Bonn. The biggest demonstration was organized by the Christian Democrats. It is true that during those demonstrations no direct protest was voiced against L. Brezhnev's visit, but nevertheless unequivocally anti-Soviet and anticommunist slogans and demands were proclaimed. The progressive sections of the public condemned these demonstrations, and H. Wehner, chairman of the parliamentary faction of the SPD, sharply criticized them.

Despite the confusion caused by President Reagan's speech the government circles have welcomed the Soviet leader's visit with reserved optimism and are trying to stress their constructive approach to the talks. Both Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher had stressed in their most recent statements, before L. Brezhnev's arrival, that in their talks with the Soviet guest they would seek to achieve some progress in disarmament. Chancellor Schmidt said that in his talk with L. Brezhnev he would try to see that the USSR and the United States are able to find a compromise solution during the negotiations that will begin in Geneva on 30 November.

Monday is the first working day of the visit. Plenary discussions between the two delegations, a direct meeting between L. Brezhnev and H. Schmidt and in the evening an official reception with toasts by the two statesmen are planned for that day.

STATE COUNCIL GREETS ALBANIA ON NATIONAL DAY

AU011426 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28-29 Nov 81 p 7

[Greetings message from the Polish Council of State to the Albanian People's Assembly on Albanian National Day]

[Text] To the People's Assembly Presidium of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic in Tirana:

On the occasion of the national day of the Albanian People's Socialist Republic, we extend to the Albanian people our cordial greetings and wishes for prosperity and comprehensive development.

[Signed] The Council of State of the Polish People's Republic.

METALLURGY MINISTER SZALAJDA VISITS CSSR

LD262250 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2030 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Zbigniew Szalajda, minister of metallurgy and engineering industry, has paid a 2-day working visit to Czechoslovakia. He met with the ministers of metallurgy and heavy industry, the general engineering industry and the electrotechnical industry. He also had talks with two deputy premiers and visited the Zeter plant and the agricultural machinery factory in Brno.

The Czechoslovak partners have a great understanding of the difficult situation of our economy and received favorably the proposals for exploiting spare production capacities at our factories, for Czechoslovak participation [words indistinct] certain metallurgy installations and also for cooperation in manufacturing television tubes, trucks, buses, tractors and electronic equipment. The issue of possible joint work on high pressure engines and engines with a capacity of 1,600, 1,800 and 2,000 cubic centimeters was also touched on.

The Czechoslovak side accepted our request for additional deliveries in 1982 of about 1,000 tractors for agriculture.

FOREIGN TRADE CONFERENCE MEETS ON REFORMS

LD302200 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1900 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] In Warsaw a national conference for foreign trade took place. It was devoted to the implementation of reform in foreign trade.

It was convened at the request of the workforces, since in this circle there are certain doubts as to the scope and function of the reform.

The discussion revealed that the decisive majority of participants support the introduction of complete reform, without any limitation.

The introduction of freedom of action for foreign trade enterprises, and their partners in industry, ought to set in motion new reserves in our economy.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION TALKS WITH BULGARIA REPORTED

LD272214 Warsaw PAP in English 2040 GMT 27 Nov 81

[Text] Sofia, 27 Nov (PAP) -- Deputy Chairman of the Polish Planning Commission Eugeniusz Gorzelak and his Bulgarian opposite number Kolju Kolev examined here questions of further development of Polish-Bulgarian trade and economic cooperation. Taking account of Poland's difficulties in signing a long-term trade agreement, Bulgaria changed the structure of the turnover provided for the current five-year period, which is advantageous for Poland.

Cooperation with Bulgaria in using idle capacities in Polish factories is also envisaged. It will consist, first of all, in processing intermediate and raw materials supplied by Bulgaria into finished products for that country. This will ensure jobs for many Polish workers.

Besides, Bulgaria showed its interest in completing some Polish investment projects which would produce for both countries when commissioned. Both sides agreed to expand the scope of the construction and assembly work in Bulgaria done by Polish construction and assembly firms. This concerns, first of all, tourist facilities and some industrial investment projects.

REPORTAGE ON RCP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM

Verdet Speech 26 Nov

AU011307 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 81 p 6

[Report on speech by Prime Minister Ilie Verdet to the joint plenary session of the RCP Central Committee and of the Supreme Council for Economic and Social Development, in Bucharest, presumably 26 November]

[Text] Much esteemed Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, esteemed comrades, the speech by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general, represents a thorough analysis of our socioeconomic development and of the noteworthy results achieved in rapidly increasing the economic potential and improving socialist relations of production and in improving the living conditions of all our people. The speech outlines a real program of action with broad prospects establishing the directions of further improving the activity in all fields of the socioeconomic life to commendably implement the historic decisions of the 12th party congress.

Through implementing the party program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society, the Romanian people have recorded in the first year of the current 5-year plan noteworthy successes in developing and modernizing the forces of production, broadening the material-technical basis, improving quality and the economic efficiency. Special results have been achieved in that period in improving workers democracy by ensuring a broad organizational framework for the masses' active participation in society's leadership. The overall development of our country shows the correctness of our party's socioeconomic policy and its capability of mobilizing and guiding all creative forces of our nation in the direction of unswervingly implementing this policy devoted to the constant progress of the Romanian socialist society.

The noteworthy results in the socioeconomic development, which places Romania among the countries with a dynamic economy in a full modernizing process, are all the more appreciated since they were achieved in conditions in which part of our efforts had to go into eliminating certain difficulties confronting us also because of the impact of certain negative phenomena in the world economy.

After stressing that in recent years the party and its secretary general have done hard work to improve the leadership and planning, the financial-economic mechanism and to raise the quality and efficiency of work in all sectors and at all organizational levels, the prime minister of the government dwelt on the reasons why the results in some branches were not up to plan provisions and stressed that in some economic sectors quite serious shortcomings and lags still persisted.

The shortcomings in the economic activity, Comrade Ilie Verdet said, were also due to the manner in which the government and the leaderships of certain ministries have acted to resolve certain problems which emerged in the process of fulfilling the plan or because of inconsistencies in eliminating causes and in promptly applying the established measures.

In the light of these facts, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu examined the manner in which the government, the ministries and the other central bodies have acted to create conditions to ensure the fulfillment of planned tasks. He very correctly assessed the manner in which the state administration bodies are operating at all levels and the manner the party and state bodies are fulfilling -- by deeds not words -- their tasks and their responsibilities. That is why, comrades, I endorse the critical analysis and the assessments made by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu in his speech.

Dealing then with some problems regarding the plan-fulfillment activity and stressing that the party secretary general had criticized a number of negative states of affairs and existing shortcomings in all sectors, the speaker emphasized the need to radically improve the activity in the mining industry by strictly applying the measures that have been worked out, by developing and diversifying metallurgical production, machine-building and chemical production -- a primary condition for the proper supply of the national economy, of the light and food industry and of transportation.

I believe, comrades, the speaker continued, that all the comrades ministers agree to assure the party Central Committee plenum that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu's analysis has turned our attention to the major problems of our activity and has increased the sense of responsibility of each government member and of the government in general toward the tasks entrusted to them by the party. Together with the collective leadership bodies in ministries and the other central state administration bodies, we have to carry out a more tangible and more efficient activity and we will show greater party-inspired passion and use our experience and all our work energy and ability to implement the party decisions and apply the country's laws.

Within this framework of concerns, it is necessary to focus our attention first and foremost on achieving the planned item-specified production in all units and branches of the national economy, on completely making use of existing production capacities, strictly respecting the plan on capital repairs, on fixed assets and maintenance of machines and equipment.

The nonfulfillment, this year, of the item-specified production plan and the fact that certain units did not meet the requirements of consumption norms and regulation have led to chain effects in various sectors of the economy and to difficulties in the material-technical supply of units and in the plan fulfillment. Drawing the necessary conclusion from this, we will act with great determination to make up for lags, to prevent future deviations from the plan and we will effectively resolve on the spot those problems that determine the fulfillment of production and of varieties in all branches in keeping with the deadlines, quality and levels stipulated in the plan.

Referring then to the foreign trade activity, Comrade Ilie Verdet stressed that to fulfill the 1982 plan tasks it is imperatively necessary for each unit producing export goods to create the necessary conditions to completely and smoothly achieve the needed goods stock, to apply the measures aimed at improving product quality so that Romanian products meet requirements and can compete in foreign markets.

The Ministry of Foreign Trade, the other central bodies and the government in general shall firmly see to it that the foreign currency returns for each exported product be increased; that foreign contracts be concluded in good time and that contract clauses be respected; that international economic cooperation be intensified; that imports of raw materials needed by our economy be ensured through long-term contracts; that imports in excess of plan provisions be not admitted and that import-export compensation operations be strictly respected.

After stressing that the ministries, centrals and the foreign trade units must take energetic measures to develop economic relations with foreign countries and to create a surplus in the balance of trade, the speaker referred to the planning activity specifying that the criticism voiced by the party secretary general which concerns not only the State Planning Committee but also the overall activity carried out by the government in this respect is fully justified. By this I understand, the prime minister of the government said, realistic tasks, the maximum mobilization of production capacities and resources and the utilization of all existing development reserves in the economy.

Comrades, we have valuable cadres in all fields of the state apparatus, the speaker stressed. The production tasks are in keeping with existing capacities and on the basis of technically substantiated consumption norms we have adequate material. We also have production capacities available to increase our domestic raw material production in keeping with plan provisions and we have well-equipped enterprises in the processing branch. It depends on us to make rational use of this potential. For this purpose, it is necessary to strengthen control and adopt a new direct and efficient workstyle that mobilize the whole state apparatus, headed by the communists, to eliminate any bureaucracy and red-tape and to increase the spirit of responsibility and exactitude in commendably implementing the party decisions and applying the country's laws and to introduce complete order and discipline into all sectors.

We are also convinced that we must improve the very activity of the Executive Bureau of the government and of each collective body in ministries and other central bodies.

In the spirit of lofty communist exactitude we will work out, together with the collective leadership bodies in all ministries and central bodies, the necessary concrete measures to make up for lags and to completely fulfill the 1982 and the overall 5-year plan.

Oltenia Mine Discussed

AU011407 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 27 Nov 81 p 6

[Text] The RCP Central Committee plenum has discussed the conclusions on control work carried out in connection with reports on the nonachievement of a large quantity of coal and inappropriate storage, on damage caused to considerable amounts of extracted coal, and on other shortcomings in the production process of the Oltenia mining combine.

The plenum noted that in 1980 this unit wrongly reported 25,000-35,000 tons daily of coal more than had been extracted. The Rovinari, Urari and Motru enterprises reported a greater lignite production of 1,149,000 tons in 1980 and 332,000 tons in the first quarter of 1981 than resulted from topographic prospecting.

For a long time, the leadership of the Ministry of Mines did not take into consideration complaints by the Ministry of Electric Power, both as regards quantities but especially the quality of coal. Although commissions went to that coal field several times and noted that coal with a lower caloric value and a greater useless quantity of coal was being delivered -- thus leading to disturbances in the operation of electric power centrals -- the leadership of the Ministry of Mines and Comrade Virgil Trofin personally did not firmly apply the law and the party decisions which stipulate that only such coal is to be delivered as has been established by economic-technical studies and in the adopted programs. The plenum stressed that this inadmissible practice has caused great damage in the energy field and great disruptions in centrals.

At the same time, considerable damage was caused owing to certain stockpiles without ensuring proper storage conditions, thus damaging a great quantity of coal. The ministry leadership and that of the Oltenia mining combine have not respected the decisions on delivery of coal stockpiles to the Ministry of Electric Power. At the same time, to cover the differences resulting from false reports and losses through damage, the combine leadership took more than 300,000 tons of coal off their records [a intocmit acte de scoatere din gestiune] without any legal justification and almost 1 million tons of coal were recorded as delivered to thermopower stations which the latter did not want to pay for.

The plenum noted serious deviations regarding the manner of acquiring, using and managing fixed assets. Although the leadership of the Ministry of Mines constantly requested approvals for new equipment, an important number of mining complexes, combines and other equipment, both at home and from imports, were not used, were dismembered and spread over the various areas around the mining compound, thus being subject to degradation and being caught in cave-ins.

As a result of the serious shortcomings in the economy activity in past years, the production costs increased in an unjustified manner and the combine's financial situation worsened considerably.

The plenum decided that particular responsibilities for existing shortcomings in the Oltenia mining combine devolve on Comrade Virgil Trofin, who -- as minister of mines and although he was aware of realities -- did not give a correct picture and did not act to restore order and discipline in this important sector of the national economy. The plenum assessed that, generally speaking, the activity carried out by Comrade Virgil Trofin was inappropriate and he proved his incapability in the ministry leadership and in the sectors he coordinated, and his dishonesty toward the party by the manner in which he examined his own activity.

The plenum stressed the responsibilty devolving on Comrade Vasile Ogherlaci, as director general of the combine, in connection with the serious happenings in that unit and also appreciated his correct position in examining and assuming his responsibilities.

In connection with Comrade Nicolae Gavrilescu, the plenum established that he did not ensure party control, constant guidance and the introduction of order and discipline in the work performed in all mining units in the Oltenia coal field and among their leadership cadres. The session also assessed that the manner in which he examined and admitted his shortcomings is in keeping with the position that has to be adopted by a party activist under such circumstances.

Taking into consideration the seriousness of these deviations and the positions adopted by those who are guilty of shortcomings noted by the session, the plenum decided:

To exclude Comrade Virgil Trofin from the RCP Central Committee and to punish him by a vote of censure and warning;

To relieve Comrade Ion Gavrilescu from his position as first secretary of the Gorj County RCP Committee and to punish him by a vote of censure;

To exclude Comrade Vasile Ogherlaci from the RCP Central Committee, to relieve him from the position of general manager of the Oltenia mining combine and to punish him by a vote of censure and warning.

FOREIGN MINISTER ANDREI CONCLUDES VISIT TO FRANCE

Foreign Ministers Meet 24 Nov

AU250912 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 24 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 24 Nov (AGERPRES) -- Official talks started in Paris on November 25 between Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei and French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson.

The two ministers examined the relations between Romania and France, and discussed especially the ways and means of further increasing commercial exchanges, of diversifying and amplifying economic cooperation, the cooperation between the small and medium-sized enterprises, between the two countries as well as of expanding collaboration and third markets. In this context, the importance was highlighted of thoroughly preparing the forthcoming session of the Joint Governmental Commission of Economic and Technical-Scientific Collaboration so that it could give a strong impetus to the finalization of negotiations and the attainment of the objectives and projects set during the previous sessions and, at the same time, pass to discussing the new cooperation projects, identify new ways of dynamizing and increasing commerical exchanges.

The two foreign ministers also expressed the wish to further amplify the technical-scientific, cultural-artistic and other exchanges of joint interest.

The talks continue.

The French Foreign Minister gave a luncheon in honour of the Romanian minister of foreign affairs, when toasts were proposed to the health of Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu and Francois Mitterrand, to the strengthening of friendship between France and Romania.

Andrei Meets Jospin, Others

AU261855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Nov (AGERPRES) --During his French visit, Stefan Andrei, alternative member of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party, minister of foreign affairs, met with Lionel Jospin, first secretary of the French Socialist Party [FSP]. Lionel Jospin asked him to convey to Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, respectful greetings, sincere wishes of good health and happiness and his high regard.

The FSP first secretary recalled with satisfaction his recent Romanian visit, more particularly his thorough and wide-ranging talks with Nicolae Ceausescu highlighting his great appreciation of the highly principled policy pursued by the RCP; by Romania in the sphere of international relations.

Information was exchanged during the interview on the current concerns of the RCP and FSP on an internal and international plane and the two parties' determination was highlighted to intensify and deepen their cooperation. Lionel Jospin expressed the French Socialist Party's wish to support - in France's new conditions after the May-June elections - the development of political, economic, commercial technical-scientific, cultural-artistic and other relations between Romania and France, between the Romanian and French peoples in the spirit of the Bucharest talks with Nicolae Ceausescu, to impart them a new, growing course in agreement with the interests and aspirations of the two friendly peoples, with the demands of the cause of world peace, understanding and stability.

Topical aspects of the international life were also approached.

The meeting, attended by Jacques Huntzinger, FSP assistant national secretary for foreign affairs, was held in an atmosphere of cordial friendship.

The Romanian foreign minister also met with Alain Poher president of the French Senate, an opportunity for an exchange of messages between President Nicolae Ceausescu and the president of the French Senate.

During the talk the stage and prospects were analysed of the relations between Romania and France, between the two countries' parliaments, and the joint wish was stated to give fresh dimensions to Romanian-French cooperation to mutual benefit, to the benefit of world understanding and cooperation. Stress was laid on the important role of parliamentarians in rallying together all social forces, all peoples to put an end to the deterioration of the international situation and the accumulation of weapons so that a passage be achieved as soon as possible to real disarmament measures, nuclear disarmament ones first of all, to the resumption of the detente policy on the basis of respect for national sovereignty and independence.

It was in that context that the president of the French Senate expressed his high appreciation of the efforts that Romania, President Nicolae Ceausescu himself were making for a policy of peace, disarmament, cooperation and respect for national independence.

The meeting passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

Stefan Andrei was also received by the president of the French National Assembly, (Louis Mermaz), who very warmly recalled his Romanian visit, a couple of years before, his meeting with the president of Romania, Nicolae Ceausescu.

During the talk, reference was made to the good relations between the two countries' parliaments and to the common wish for further cooperation to give fresh impetus to Romanian-French relations to the benefit of both countries and peoples, of the cause of peace, detente and cooperation among all the peoples of the world.

The Romanian foreign minister also had a talk with Michel Rocard, minister for planning and coordination. Pointing with satisfaction to the good course of the relations between the two countries in all fields of activity, the two ministers expressed their common wish that action be taken for an intensification of trade and technical-scientific cooperation in consideration of the growing opportunities provided by the two countries' economic development plans.

The meeting was held in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

Talks End 26 Nov

AU262114 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1953 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Paris, 26 Nov (AGERPRES) -- The official talks between Stefan Andrei and the French minister of foreign affairs, Claude Cheysson, concluded in a wide review of present international life problems. The two ministers stressed the stringency of concluding the Madrid Conference in positive results. In this framework they pointed out the importance of creating zones of peace and good neighbourliness, free from nuclear weapons in the Balkans and in other regions of the continent.

The sides also highlighted the importance of halting the arms race and of opening wide-embracing negotiations in view of adopting concrete measures on the line of implementing disarmament, nuclear disarmament first of all, of halting the farbication and siting of further nuclear weapons in Europe.

The two ministers have reasserted their government's stand on the imperious need for finding exclusive political, negotiated solutions to the states of conflict and tension in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, South West Asia, and in other regions of the world. The two sides declared for an immediate passage to negotiations in view of making concrete steps towards the setting in of a new international economic order.

The sides also highlighted that finding solutions to the carindal problems of the contemporary world, to the interest of the peoples, required an equal participation of all the states, whatever their size, of social system, a democratization of the international relations.

The sides highlighted with satisfaction the good collaboration between the two countries in the field of the internaitonal relations and reasserted the resolve to develop their bilateral collaboration within the UN.

The two ministers have expressed satisfaction at the results in which the visit concluded, at the cordial, sincere and open atmosphere in which the talks passed.

The Romanian foreign minister invited the French foreign minister to pay an official visit to Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure.

During his official visit of France, Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met Gaston Defferre, minister of state, minister of the interior and decentralization and had an interview with Jack Lang, minister of culture on November 26.

TRADE TALKS WITH POLAND REPORTED 29 NOV

AU011353 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 29 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] Comrade Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister of the government and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, on 28 November received Wladislaw Gwiazda, deputy minister of foreign trade of the Polish People's Republic.

During the ensuing talk, the two sides stressed the positive relations of friendship established between our countries and peoples and examine new ways and means of developing cooperation and diversifying trade exchange between the two countries.

CEAUSESCU, VERDET CONGRATULATE ALBANIAN LEADERS

AU301257 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 81 p 7

[Text] To Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania,

To Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the national anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, on behalf of the Romanian people, the State Council and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and on our own behalf, we want to convey sincere congratulations and best wishes for new successes in your country's socioeconomic development, and for peace and prosperity to the Albanian people.

We want to express our conviction that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Albania will continuously develop, in the interests of our peoples.

[Signed] Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania

Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Romania

SCINTEIA Reviews Progress

AU301255 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 28 Nov 81 p 7

[Editorial: "The National Anniversary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania"]

[Text] It is 37 years since the Albanian people, led by the communists, took up arms against foreign occupation and Italian Fascism, and in 1943 against Hitlerite Germany, and freed their fatherland. The victory of the popular revolution of 29 November 1944 marked a historic turning point for the country's destinies, and paved the way for profound revolutionary national and social changes and for building a better life for working people in towns and villages.

A review of the road traveled during this time reveals noteworthy achievements in all social areas. Led by the Albanian Workers Party, the people eliminated feudal and capitalist exploitation and changed the entire face of the country. One of Albania's foremost successes was the establishment and development of a national industry based on the utilization of its natural resources. Through consistent efforts, Albania identified and is utilizing resources such as oil and gas, brown coal, chrome, copper and other ores which serve as the basis for the new Albanian industry. Very important was the commissioning a few years ago of the metal-processing complex at Elbasan, which became a powerful foundation for the country's industrialization, particularly for the development of the machine-building industry. That branch, equipped with modern machinery, has trebled its production in the past 10 years; in the current 5-year plan, it is geared on raising the level of mechanization of the extractive industry, of agriculture, construction and other economic branches. Simultaneously, in addition to the many thermal power stations built during the years of people's rule, hydropower stations were erected on the major waterways; among the latter, most important are the ones on the Drin river. Thus, the power stations permitted all localities to be linked to the electricity grid by the last decade. The development of agriculture on the basis of irrigation, mechanization and chemicalization, and of the production of agricultural raw materials created conditions for developing various branches of light and food industry. As a whole, industrial capacity increased 5 times over in the past 20 years; currently, the entire production of 1938 is achieved in less than 3 days. The above achievements permitted Albania to become, from being a backward agricultural country as it was before the liberation, a country with an agricultural-industrial economy. Implementation of the party program of further developing the production forces is materializing in new electrical stations and factories and in the general development of the national economy. On this basis and on the basis of Albania's specific conditions, the working people's material and cultural living standard is increasing.

In the spirit of their feelings of friendship for all peoples building the new system, the Romanian people follow with empathy the Albanian people's socioeconomic achievements, and are convinced that the Albanian working people are capable of ensuring their country's continuous progress along the path of socialism.

Since the distant past, relations of friendship and cooperation were established between the Romanian and Albanian peoples. Those relations developed during the period of people's rule on the basis of respect for the principles of national independence and sovereignty, equality of rights, noninterference in internal affairs and mutual advantage.

Economic cooperation followed an ascending course. Thus, in the past 5-year plan, the volume of goods exchanges was more than double that of the previous 5 years. In accordance with the 1981-85 agreement signed by the two countries, mutual goods exchanges will further considerably increase; Romania exports to Albania machinery and equipment, products of the metallurgical and chemical industries, industrial consumer goods and so forth, and imports from that country chrome ores and concentrates, petroleum asphalt, pyrite concentrate, boiler coal and other products. This shows that extensive possibilities exist for further expanding and diversifying mutually advantageous cooperation between our two countries and peoples.

On the occasion of the national anniversary of 29 November the Romanian people convey warm congratulations to the Albanian people, and wish them new successes in fulfilling their aspirations for progress and well-being.

CAZACU RECEIVES GREEK COMMUNIST OFFICIAL

AU012058 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 1, Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP, received (Dyonisos Georgatos), alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Greece, now on a visit of friendship to Romania.

During the talk on the occasion the two sides informed each other of the current activity and concerns of the two parties and approached aspects of the international political situation.

PUNGAN RECEIVES ARAB INTERPARLIAMENTARY GROUP

AU012104 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 1 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 1 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 1, Vasile Pungan, chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission of the GNA [Grand National Assembly], Stan Soare, chairman of the Romanian group of the Inter-Parliamentary Union, and members of the two bodies had an interview with a delegation of the Arab Inter-Parliamentary Union, led by (Abdelrahman Bouraoui), secretary-general of the union, member of the National Assembly of Algeria, now visiting Romania.

During the interview the Arab countries' high appreciation was expressed of Romania's policy as regards the Middle East problems. The upward course was highlighted of the relations between Romania and the Arab countries.

BRIEFS

TRADE PROTOCOL WITH HUNGARY -- Dumitru Petrescu, first deputy minister of domestic trade of our country, and Molnar Karoly, deputy minister of domestic trade of the People's Republic of Hungary, have signed a protocol on consumer goods exchanges between the two ministries in 1982. The document envisages important increases in exchanges compared with 1981, broadening the variety range of products and new measures aimed at further developing bilateral cooperation. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 21 Nov 81 p 6 AU]

BULGARIAN TRADE TALKS -- Comrade Cornelis Filipas, deputy prime minister of the government, on 21 November received Georgi Karamanev, minister of domestic trade of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, who is on a visit to our country. The two sides discussed matters pertaining to developing trade exchange and diversifying cooperation in various fields of activity. Ana Muresan, minister of domestic trade, was also present at the meeting, as well as Petur Danailov, ambassador of the People's Republic of Bulgaria in Bucharest. [Text] [Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 22 Nov 81 p 5 AU]

MILIKA SUNDIC PREVIEWS HAIG-GROMYKO TALKS

LD292310 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 29 Nov 81

[Text] In our topical foreign political commentary Milika Sundic deals with the meeting tomorrow between Gromyko and Haig, foreign affairs ministers of the Soviet Union and the United States, concerning the reduction of missile weapons in Europe.

[Begin recording] Since Gromyko and Haig have agreed to start talks on the reduction of arms in Europe, above all of missile arms, all sorts of things have happened in Europe which could exert an influence on the forthcoming dialogue in Geneva. A week ago Reagan announced, for many entirely unexpectedly, his plan on disarmament and very soon after that Brezhnev visited Bonn where he had talks with the FRG chancellor, Helmut Schmidt. The Gromyko-Haig dialogue in Geneva, Reagan's plan on Euromissiles and Brezhnev's visit to Bonn are three mutually linked events which at this point in time, full of uncertainty, could herald certain changes in East-West relations and thus also in the relations between the two superpowers.

Reagan's four-point plan of which we have already spoken, has not been well received in Moscow. It has been assessed both as a propaganda maneuver as well as an attempt to exert an influence on the course and outcome of the talks between Brezhnev and Schmidt. However, though the Soviet Union does not agree to withdraw from its European part the SS-20 medium-range nuclear missiles in exchange for the United States not installing Pershing and cruise missiles in Western Europe, in the talks which he had with Schmidt, Brezhnev nevertheless indicated certain changes in the Soviet attitude to Euromissiles. True enough, they are not great changes because the Soviet Union does not recognize that the balance in Europe is disrupted to its advantage, as the United States maintains, but the very fact that Washington too has noticed some new aspects in the Soviet attitude indicates that it will be that much easier for Gromyko and Haig when they open the dossiers on the problem of reducing missile weapons in Europe at the meeting in Geneva.

True, warnings have already been sounded both by the Soviet and the American sides that not much should be expected from the meeting in Geneva. The United States in particular stresses this. However, even if such warnings have not been heard, the world public has not for a single moment interpreted the Gromyko-Haig meeting as a watershed in the relations between the two superpowers. On the contrary there are too many reservations about the attitudes of both sides and all of them are on the whole justified.

The world, nevertheless, feels relief when the great sit down and talk, provided, it goes without saying, that they don't do so at somebody else's expense. After all, Geneva is only the beginning and should that meeting be even only partially successful this would mean something already. Western Europe is prepared, regardless of the obligations which it has toward its mighty ally, the United States, to encourage the dialogue between the two superpowers and to make, as much as it can, its contribution to the arms reduction. Leonid Brezhnev, during his visit to Bonn, also became convinced of this. One could even say that both great powers, more than ever before, are beginning to take into account the moods in Europe and to watch that Europe, above all Western Europe, should not hold too much against them. With his plan on disarmament in Europe, Reagan has without the slightest doubt succeeded in influencing Helmut Schmidt but not his and the FRG's resolve to develop and promote relations with the Soviet Union. Hence, the meeting between Brezhnev and Schmidt in Bonn, or rather the favorable outcome of their dialogue, should also be felt in the Gromyko-Haig dialogue in Geneva. This raises the hope that the Geneva dialogue will not be in vain. [end recording]

BELGIAN MEDIA ACCUSED OF BEING 'ANTI-YUGOSLAV'

LD252324 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1603 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- After Belgian television, which recently focused its cameras onto a handful of anti-Yugoslav terrorists and their symbols at a soccer match in which a Yugoslav team was playing, the Belgian news agency BELGA has also made a move which is a precedent in the normal communication between an agency and its subscribers.

By informing all Belgian information media that on November 27 in a luxury Brussels hotel a commemoration will be held of "young people who died in the reprisals which had begun on March 12 this year in Kosovo", the Belgian news agency has assumed the role of advertiser of a discrediting anti-Yugoslav activity which coincides with the time when Yugoslav citizens at home and abroad celebrate their national holiday, proud of what they have achieved.

By supporting this "lament" and inviting Belgian journalists to attend this public act certain to be not only anti-Yugoslav but also a direct support to counterrevolutionary forces in Kosovo, the Belgian news agency has taken on the role of mediator between the Belgian public and a handful of anti-Yugolsav emigrant organizations in Brussels actually a group of terrorists of various colours. [as received] Moreover, in view of the fact that since late June a group calling itself "the Kosovo National Committee for Europe", and rallying anti-Yugoslav Albanian extremists from all West European countries has been active in Brussels, BELGA could be said to have joined in advance in an activity which is not specific only for Belgium.

From the very beginning of terrorist and anti-Yugoslav actions, to their escalation, news media in Belgium, unlike those in some other countries never even once showed a sufficient amount of good will and readiness to call the things the proper name. Belgian newspapers which unfortunately often also use cold-war terminology, have for a long time shunned even the term "anti-Yugoslav terrorism". As a result, the Belgian reader can more often than not find in his paper the term "Yugoslav terrorism" which blurs the issue of who are the terrorists and assasins, and who the victims.

The activity and violent outbursts of anti-Yugoslav terrorists have often been described by the Belgian press as an alleged "mutual squaring of accounts between Yugoslav groups", without even the least of willingness to throw light upon the real motives and background of outbursts of these renegades who, unfortunately, still enjoy Belgium's hospitality.

In most cases, the Belgian press has made no effort to report, objectively and comprehensively, the official Yugoslav protests following last December's violent attacks on the Yugoslav Embassy in which one employee was killed and three others severely wounded.

At the moment when in a part of the Belgian press, first hints of different conduct of a part of this press appeared early this autumn, when it seemed that the untenable thesis that some mutual showdowns of Yugoslavs are in question was being abandoned and when attempts were made to bring in connection the events in Kosovo and a series of anti-Yugoslav terrorist actions in Belgium, BELGA news agency appears with its latest move.

It is superfluous to ask the question of how much this stand of the Belgian official agency is in accordance with official Belgian assurances of re-strengthening of relations between the two countries. It is clear, however, that such its move has wider implications too and does not serve at all the improvement of relations between Yugoslavia and Belgium, impaired by last summer's anti-Yugoslav campaign in the Belgian territory. Even more, with this step the Belgian agency declared itself more clearly that it is not on the side of good relations between the two countries.

TANJUG NEWS AGENCY which has been for years maintaining good cooperation with BELGA news agency, is especially surprised with the fact that a news agency has got involved in affairs which have never in history of journalism been in the competence of a news agency.

DPRK SUPREME PEOPLE'S ASSEMBLY DELEGATION VISITS

Meeting With Kraigher 25 Nov

LD252256 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2115 GMT 25 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 25 Nov (TANJUG) -- Yugoslavia and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea today expressed satisfaction with the close relations between the two non-aligned countries and stressed the readiness for their constant promotion.

President of the Presidency of Yugoslavia, Sergej Kraigher and chairman of the Standing Committee of the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea Hwang Chang-yop, who is heading a delegation of his country's [word indistinct] also discussed consistent implementation and strengthening of the policy of nonalignment.

Sergej Kraigher confirmed Yugoslavia's constant support of the peace efforts toward the attainment of the Korean people's right to live together.

Received by Djuranovic 26 Nov

LD270006 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1134 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, today received a delegation of the Supreme People's Assembly of the DPRK, led by Hwang Chang-yop, chairman of the Supreme People's Assembly.

During a cordial and friendly conversation it was noted with satisfaction that relations and cooperation between the two friendly, socialist, nonaligned countries were developing favorably in the bilateral and broader international spheres, especially in the context of the policy and Movement of Non-alignment.

An exchange of information took place on the internal social and economic development of the two countries, as well as on the possibilities of the continued consolidation and expansion of economic relations, in which both sides are interested.

DIZDAREVIC, DELEGATION MEET KUWAITI LEADER

LD262200 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1851 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Kuwait, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Prime Minister Shaykh Sa'd al-Abdallah as-Salim as-Sabah talked today in Kuwait with a delegation of the Assembly of Yugoslavia headed by Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Nijaz Dizdarevic.

The Kuwaiti prime minister said that relations between the two countries are based on mutual confidence, respect, understanding and joint interests. Kuwait, the same as other Arab countries, highly values Yugoslavia's support of the Arab cause, especially its support of the struggle of the Palestinian people, and the role of Yugoslavia in the Non-Aligned Movement, he added.

The two sides stressed the need for intensifying activities of the non-aligned in preparations for the forthcoming summit conference in Baghdad and in efforts for a peaceful settling of the Iraqi-Iranian war, the Middle East crisis and the Palestinian problem.

The Assembly of Yugoslavia delegation also conducted talks with Minister of Commerce and Industry Jasim Khalid al-Marzuq on bilateral cooperation in the economic, trade, financial and capital construction fields.

The Kuwaiti side confirmed its interest in theh expansion of trade cooperation and the Yugoslav delegation was acquainted in detail with the new five-year plan and the directions of future development of Kuwait, as well as with the possibility for Yugoslav working organizations to cooperate in the implementation of that plan. Both sides expressed interest in cooperating in developing countries.

IKONIC RECEIVES PRC FOREIGN TRADE OFFICIAL 2 DEC

LD021028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0934 GMT 2 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUG) -- Branislav Ikonic, vice president of the Federal Executive Council, today received Chen Jie, PRC vice minister of foreign trade, who is leading his country's delegation at the routine annual meeting of the Yugoslav-Chinese Commission for Commodity Exchange. The meeting is being held within the framework of the preparations for the next session of the SFRY-PRC Mixed Committee for Economic Cooperation scheduled to be held in the first quarter of 1982.

It was noted by both sides that specific results had been attained in bilateral commodity exchange this year but that all existing possibilities to increase it substantially had not yet been exhausted. Both sides expressed their readiness to invest fresh efforts to improve the structure and increase the volume of reciprocal commodity exchange as an important component part of the overall economic relations between the two socialist friendly countries.

KALEZIC ANNOUNCES EXPULSION OF FRENCH JOURNALIST

LD262106 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1736 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- French journalist Kosta Hristic has been expelled from Yugoslavia "for abusing the hospitality extended to him and meeting with oppositionary hostile elements", said spokesman of the Yugoslav Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs Mirko Kalezic at a press conference here today.

The French journalist stated that he was being unjustifiably expelled from Yugoslavia where he had arived to report on French Foreign Minister Cheysson's visit. "The reasons for his arrival in Yugoslavia were quite different and the competent authorities acted according to law," Kalezic said.

"Involved is an individual who, at one time and [on] the basis of effective laws, was temporarily prohibited from entering Yugoslavia," Kalezic specified, adding that entry to this country was approved this time but that Hristic had abused hospitality.

KALEZIC ON CARIBBEAN, CENTRAL AMERICAN POLICY

LD262210 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1845 GMT 26 Nov 81

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- "Yugoslavia is against any form of [word indistinct] and external threats, as well as against any interference in internal affairs of other countries," Yugoslav Foreign Secretariat spokesman Mirko Kalezic stated at a press conference today.

Kalezic underlined this in reply to a question about the aggravation of the situation in Central America and in the Caribbean in the context of the U.S. administration's policy towards the region.

Yugoslavia shares concern of the countries in that region, Kalezic said, as well as of the international public, and particularly of the non-aligned countries, which it has publicly emphasized on various occasions.

The Foreign Secretariat spokesman said that some statements which come from the American side and further deterioration of relations between the United States of America and Cuba bring new uncertainties, both regarding the further development of relations between those two countries, and regarding stability and peace in the region as a whole and even beyond it.

Kalezic underlined that regarding all international issues Yugoslavia, consistent to its policy of non-alignment, continuously works for full respect of the principles of independence, sovereignty and independent internal development of every country.

Yugoslavia, he added, works for constructive dialogue and peaceful solution of disputes in international relations.

STAMBOLIC INTERVIEWED ON ECONOMY, FOREIGN POLICY

LD261758 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 26 Nov 81

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 26 Nov (TANJUG) -- In connection with 29 November, the day of the republic, Petar Stambolic, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, has given an interview to Aleksandar Bakocevic, director of TANJUG, and to Mihailo Saranovic, chief editor of TANJUG [passage indistinct].

Question: Our orientations are clear, and outlined in the LCY program, the constitution, the law on associated labor, in many conclusions and resolutions. But we do not realize these consistently, and there is often a lack of responsibility. We do not fight sufficiently vigorously against various weaknesses, deformations and anomalies. Where do such types of conduct come from?

Answer: From stage to stage we are constantly developing and improving the system of self-management, doing this, of course, in given historical conditions which are determined by the degree of economic development and by aggravated outside circumstances. The essential thing is that in developing self-managing relations we have constantly progressed. The major question today is that of further developing self-managing relations and the decisive battle is for associated labor to have full mastery of the income which it creates.

We must decisively crush, incapacitate and eradicate everything which is a hindrance toward this end: violation of the principles of reward in accordance with the results of labor, leveling, getting rich by means other than labor, various manifestations of squandering and parasitism, group property conduct, techno-bureaucratic manifestations, autarchy and isolationsm within narrow local and regional frameworks, guardianship by state structures over management and development of the economy and other social activities. These are not only anti-self-management phenomena, but are also major causes of reduction in labor productivity and in the efficiency of economic activity, and are thereby also the causes of economic instability.

The main question upon which the Commission for Economic Stabilization has concentrated in its work so far, is that of strengthening the export orientation of our economy, and in this way reducing the balance of payments in 1982 to 1/3 of that planned for this year. This would not only ensure the continuity of, but would also realize prospects in economic relations with foreign countries, as well as in the policy of reducing the balance of payments which amounted to $3.7 billion in 1979, to be reduced in 1980 to $2.3 billion, and in this year most probably to $1.5 billion, in respect of the convertible currency area. The vital element in all this is the abandonment of the habits of seeking a way out of our balance of payment difficulties, primarily in increased indebtedness and reduction of imports, rather than in expansion of exports.

Question: Our efforts to stabilize the economy, to become more rapidly and more successfully involved in international economic trends, to improve the system of social self-management, have been to a certain extent disrupted by the events in Kosovo, called forth by an attempt at counterrevolution on the part of Albanian nationalists and irredentists. What are the chief prerequisites for the elimination of hostile activities, in your opinion?

Answer: As you know, a political platform on Kosovo has been adopted. This is the basis for major actions on the part of our whole society. I should like to stress that all the prerequisites exist for the consequences of the attempt at counterrevolution to be wholly overcome. Above all, the Albanians in Kosovo are equal to the other peoples of Yugoslavia, and also, our community is investing great funds for the development of Kosovo. For were any nationality to be politically subordinated or economically exploited, if it did not enjoy equal rights, this would be a basis for dissatisfaction. This, however, is not the case with the Albanians in Kosovo, nor with any of the nationalities in our country, for we have resolved this by both our constitution and our practice.

We attribute prime importance to the further establishing on a broad basis and to the constant strengthening of economic links between the Kosovo economy and that of Serbia and the whole country. The new system of financing the economically underdeveloped areas opens broad possibilities for accelerated development, association of labor and means of organizations of associated labor from the whole country, with those from Kosovo. Economic integration and strengthening of the uniform Yugoslav market will create material prerequisites for strengthening our general community, for national prosperity of all parts of our community. This is also the most effective way to overcome Kosovo's isolationism. The talks in this respect are contained in the platform, the realization of which will also help all those manipulated by the enemy to realize their error very quickly. Our whole community will offer help to socialist self-managing forces in Kosovo to implement the platform.

Question: How do you assess Yugoslavia's present international position and its activity on the world scene?

Answer: By its support for strengthening the active role of nonaligned policy and the nonaligned movement, Yugoslavia makes its contribution to solving the problems which burden today's world.

Question: It is well known that we have certain difficulties with a number of neighboring Balkan countries. Could you give your view on our relations with neighbors?

Answer: We have always considered that it is precisely in our relations with neighbors that we should apply most immediately the basic principles of our foreign policies -- the principles of peace, cooperation, openness, good neighborliness. Indeed, with the majority of neighboring countries we enjoy very good and friendly relations and cooperation which open broad scope for economic linkage, border area exchange, contacts and rapproachment between people, for social and cultural development of minorities, and so forth....

Unfortunately, this cannot be said for all of our neighbors. It is well known that we have certain open problems with Bulgaria. We are exerting great efforts to resolve these problems and in this we are guided by the permanent orientation to develop good political, economic and cultural relations with Balkan countries.

Question: Are our relations with Albania particularly topical now?

Answer: In our relations with Albania too, we have been guided by the same principles of good neighborliness and have labored to develop mutually beneficial cooperation. In this we have even done more than is usual in interstate relations. Unfortunately, such a policy and openness for cooperation on our part has been abused by the Albanian leadership.

After the recent Albanian Workers Party congress, it must be clear to everyone that Albania is inciting irredentist and counter-revolutionary activity in Kosovo. The Albanian leadership in fact, declares territorial pretensions in respect of Yugoslavia and interference in our internal affairs to be its official policy, regardless of the fact that it asserts the opposite in its propaganda. Attacks are made on the decisions of the second AVNOJ session [Anti-Fascist Liberation Council of Yugoslavia] and upon our whole sociopolitical system. The nationalist dream of "greater Albania" is revived by slogans "Kosovo -- Republic" and "Albanians Come Together." It is clear that they cannot achieve these futile desires of theirs. The Albanian leadership must understand that exacerbation of relations with Yugoslavia is not in the interests of the Albanian people, and that the path it has set out upon leads to instability and threatens peace in the Balkans.

Proceeding from our policy of good neighborliness and peace in the Balkans, we still desire to develop normal relations with Albania, but they must be founded upon principles of strict noninterference in internal affairs, equality and respect for sovereignty and territorial integrity.

REPORT ON POST-TITO LCY PRESIDIUM DISCUSSED

AU271514 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 16 Nov 81 p 5

[I. Torov report]

[Excerpts] At its next session on 17 November, the LCY Central Committee will discuss, among other things, a report on the work of LCY Central Committee Presidium in the first year of its activity without President Josip Broz Tito.

In the past year, the Presidium devoted the greatest attention to implementing the policy of economic stabilization. Wide social activity started to halt the unfavorable trends in economic operations, particularly in investments, to promote economic relations with foreign countries, and to supply production collectives with raw materials and producer goods.

The ideopolitical foundations of the socioeconomic development in the next medium-term period were also prepared and this has, among other things, contributed to overcoming certain differences in the positions of the republics and provinces on vital problems of joint development policy and made it possible to adopt the medium-term plan on time. This activity of the League of Communists and all other subjective forces in the first months of this year has contributed to alleviating certain difficulties in economic operations and supply.

About Kosovo

The Presidium has obligated members of the Central Committee and the Presidium to consider work in the commission of the federal councils on drafting a comprehensive program of stabilization as their most important party task.

Due to the organized political activity of the League of Communists and other subjective forces, the situation in Kosovo, as is assessed in the report, is being gradually normalized. The state of emergency has been lifted, cultural, sports and public life is, in the main, developing normally, a number of local youth labor drives were held and the school year has begun on time.

However, the situation is still complex. Although weakened, the enemy continues to operate in an organized manner by writing slogans, posters, by making threats, by blackmail and even by individual acts of sabotage. In certain circles it is trying to operate in the ranks of workers, to promote dissatisfaction and absenteeism from work and the like, to organize a boycott of lessons in certain schools, but in all this he succeeds only in certain cases.

Hostile propaganda from Albania has been intensified, as well as the terrorist activity of emigrees.

What Makes the Ideological Struggle More Difficult

After mentioning the activities carried out in the field of the ideopolitical training of members of the League of Communists, the report, among other things, states that these activities are increasingly more becoming a daily practice in work organizations and local communities where the basic organizations of the League of Communists directly operate. However, a review of these activities has demonstrated that the ideological struggle against the League of Communists is in some places made difficult by ideological neutralism, disunity and a passive attitude of the organization of the League of Communists, and this frequently is the result of misunderstanding processes and relations in the society, the inability to recognize anti-self-managing phenomena and behavior, opportunism as well as a result of in principle different ideological understanding of certain questions of our development.

Thus, for instance, various discussions and polemics are launched, particularly in journals, which raise the issues of principle of our federal system and the policy of intranational relations, democratic centralism, a federalization in the LCY, frequently in a tone that questions the role and responsibility of the republican and provincial organizations of the League of Communists in creating and implementing the LCY policy in general and in the republics and the provinces in particular.

The Presidium also regularly analyzed the international situation and the LCY activity in this field. Dynamic and diverse cooperation with many communist, socialist, social democratic parties, national and national liberation movements and with political parties of the nonaligned and developing countries was developed.

Cooperation with the communist parties in power was developed on the principles of independence, equality and responsibility toward one's own workers class. An exchange of information and views was ensured, as well as mutual exchange of information on the experiences and results of socialist development. The Presidium has followed the developments in Poland with great attention, expressing support for the PZPR efforts, and for the efforts of all socialist forces in the country, in the struggle to overcome the existing difficulties and for the socialist development of the Polish society, without any interference from outside.

Greatest Weakness -- Implementation of Decisions

In the conclusion of the report it is stated that in that period the Presidium's character and role as a collective political-executive organ of the League of Communists was expressed. Democratic relations were developed and promoted in the work of the Presidium, and that has introduced a new quality and a greater personal and common responsibility of all members.

The experiences gained in the work of the Presidium point to a constant advancement and affirmation of positive practice, particularly bearing in mind that fact that the greatest weakness in the work of the Presidium, as well as of the Central Committee, is a shortage of specific and deliberate long-term activity on implementing positions and conclusions and on raising the problem of responsibility where there is a lagging. It is a positive practice that sessions of the Presidium and the Central Committee are being held more frequently than earlier, but this does not mean that the initiatives and activities of members of the Central Committee were sufficiently expressed in the Central Committee's work. The practice continues to be that all problems to be raised at the sessions of the Central Committee are prepared in advance and that only on rare occasions one goes beyond this framework.

12TH LCY CONGRESS, STATUTE CHANGES PREVIEWED

LD281250 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1106 GMT 28 Nov 81

[Text] Belgrade, 28 Nov (TANJUG) -- At the 12th League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Congress, set for June 1982, the post of LCY president is to be abolished and the 23-member LCY Central Committee Presidency is to continue as the highest LCY political-executive organ.

The abolishment of the office of LCY president, whose duties have been taken over by the collective party Presidency, is envisaged under a draft amendment to the LCY statute to be submitted for adoption to the 12th LCY Congress. The amendment adjusts the basic party document to the situation created with the death of LCY President Josip Broz Tito on May 4, 1980. The LCY Central Committee Presidency was formed during Tito's lifetime with Tito as party president. Until Tito's death the LCY collective organ had only a vice president. However, after Tito's death, when the LCY Central Committee Presidency took over all duties of the "LCY head", the Presidency president was elected, too.

The LCY Central Committee Presidency was in keeping with Tito's concept of collective leadership, work and responsibility in all social-political organizations and executive organs. The LCY Central Committee Presidency is made up of three representatives from each of the six constituent republics and two from each of the two autonomous provinces and of one representative of the Yugoslav People's Army.

Under the established practice, the LCY Central Committee Presidency president is elected from among the members of this collective LCY organ for a one-year term and the LCY Central Committee Presidency secretary, for a 2-year term.

It will also be proposed to the 12th LCY Congress that a text on the historic role of Josip Broz Tito in strengthening and developing the Communist Party of Yugoslavia, that is, the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, be included in the LCY statute preamble.

Although the 11th LCY Congress, itself, had placed accent on the consistent implementation of the principles of democratic centralism in the LCY, it will be proposed to the 12th LCY Congress that, in view of "federalist" tendencies noted in practice and particularly manifested in the League of Communists of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, this section of the LCY statute also be amended.

The above shows that no fundamental changes are to be made in the LCY statute and that the forhcoming LCY congress will, in fact, in all its aspects, be a congress of the continuity of the policy whose foundations were laid by Josip Broz Tito.

MINORITY LANGUAGE RADIO BROADCASTS INCREASED

LD011156 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 30 Nov 81

[Text] Novi Sad radio has further increased the duration of its broadcasts in the national minority languages. Since yesterday's Yugoslav national holiday, the daily Hungarian language broadcasts have been increased to 16 and 1/2 hours, only two hours less than those in Serbo-Croatian. According to plans, full-day programs are to be broadcast in both Hungarian and Serbo-Croatian in 4 years' time and the duration of programs in the other three national minority languages is also to be increased.

BRIEFS

MACHINE TOOLS FOR SOVIET UNION -- Belgrade, 30 Nov -- The Yugoslav industry of machine tools is to deliver $500 million in machine tools to the Soviet Union in the 5 years to come. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 0900 GMT 30 Nov 81 LD]